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VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1879. NO. 25.

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SELECT POETRY.

Face Implora.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Better it were to sit still by the sea,
Loving somebody and satisfied;
Better it were to grow babies on the knee,
To another you down for all your days,
Than wander and wander in all these ways,
Land forgotten and love denied.

Better sit still where born I say,
Wed one sweet woman and love her well,
Laugh with your neighbors, live in their way:
Be it never so simple. The humblest the home,
The nobler, indeed, to bear your part,
Love and be loved with all your heart,
Drink sweet waters and dream in a spell,
Share your delights and divide your tears;
Love and be kept in the old east way,
Ere men know madness, and come to roam
From the west to the east and the whole earth wide:
Where they lived where their fathers lived and died—
Lived and so loved for a thousand years.

Better it were for the world, I say—
Better, indeed, for a man's own good—
That he should sit down where he was born,
Be it land of sands or of oil and corn,
Valley of poppies or bleak northland,
White sun border or great black wood,
Or bleak white winter or bland sweet May,
Or ugly of smoke or plain of the sea,
Than wander the world as I have done,
Breaking the heart into bits of clay,
And leaving it scattered on every hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME DE LIMERY.

A very trivial circumstance will sometimes control the most important events in life, and leave traces difficult to efface. I had a foster sister named Marie, who wept bitterly when I left the provinces to reside in Paris. Scarcely had I been there three months when one morning I saw pretty Marie enter my room. She told me she had been sent to Paris to live with a young widow lady—a Madame de Limery. The position had been recommended by an intimate friend of the lady in question, and the hope of seeing me constantly had contributed greatly to induce Marie to accept the situation of "femme de chambre." Fearing she might not entirely understand the duties devolving upon her she had come to question me.

I loved Marie tenderly, rejoiced in seeing her again, and begged her to go to her new mistress, and told her that I would visit her as frequently as my own duties would permit.

Some time afterward I called and found Marie delighted with her situation. Her praises of Madame de Limery were eloquent in the extreme.

"She is good and beautiful," she said. "I am never scolded, although I frequently display ignorance. She teaches me how to do all the many things required, and is never wanting in patience."

One day my foster sister told me that her mistress desired to know me. Marie's account had interested the lady, and she was curious to see if I resembled the pleasing portrait drawn by her maid. She had told Marie to contrive that she should see me without it being known that such had been her wish. Marie however, loved me too tenderly to keep even so unimportant a secret, and so I was told in confidence.

This desire on the part of Madame de Limery flattered me, and I yielded willingly to Marie's suggestion. My curiosity was greatly excited, and I waited anxiously for the moment when we were to meet.

There are presentiments, by which man refuses to be controlled. He deems it weak to listen to undefined fears, and thinks his future depends mainly upon himself.

While I yearned to see the fair woman, so often described, a voice within me continually whispered, "You will love her." Each time the thought came to me I smiled as I heard the distinct warning of my soul.

It was on a Monday evening in the month of August that I sought Marie. I was to meet her in the garden. We had been together some little time when I grew impatient.

"Will she never come?" I exclaimed.

"Hush!" whispered Marie, "she is coming toward us now and will hear you."

I saw the direction of her eyes, and turned to look. Through an avenue of lindens I saw Madame de Limery approaching. Her small feet scarcely pressed the soil, and a scarf of light texture floated gracefully around her figure, and added increased charms to her extreme loveliness. The first moment I saw her will never be effaced from my memory. I loved her then, purely, chastely. I gave her a love a man experiences but once in his life. She was dressed in black, with a bonnet of rose-colored crepe. Her brow, upon which thought seemed to dwell, was white and polished as ivory. Her eye-lashes were long and dark, and veiled her soft, beautiful and expressive eyes—eyes that caressed or mocked you, encouraged or replied. A multitude of silken curls fell beneath her bonnet. She approached with an air of indifference, and pretended surprise on seeing Marie and myself. She played her role very naturally. My companion hastened to explain my presence.

"Ah! is it you, Monsieur!" she said smiling sweetly. "Marie has so often spoken of you that I am astonished that I did not at once recognize you."

She talked for some time of my province, and of some people she knew residing there. She extremely politely invited me to call upon herself, and then apologized for being compelled to take Marie away. She required the young girl's services. I bowed my acknowledgments, and they both rapidly walked away.

When she had departed, instead of leaving the garden, I remained motionless. Before leaving the avenue of lindens, Madame de Limery had turned, and I thought I perceived upon her sparkling countenance a smile of satisfaction. She must have realized that I remained there in order to catch the last glimpse of her. I was riveted to the spot, but the evening dew at last called me to myself. The sun had set; the moon shed her light amid the foliage. I saw the impress of Madame de Limery's feet upon the gravel walk, and I stooped and kissed the spot.

I now laugh at this childish act; since then I have had my quantity of little slippers upon the dainty shelves of my library, and in the corners of my bureau, and many perfumed gloves; I have lighted my cigars with billets doux that granted a first interview, and I have had a masquerade wig made of the curls cut for love of me. Thus do we change in time. But I was only twenty then, and I loved, and to the first love all is holy! Those who read this will acknowledge that a man's first passion is a true religion.

Three months after the above interview we were sailing down the Seine, sitting side by side. She was enveloped in a cloak, for a light rain was falling; her head reclined upon my shoulder, my arm was passed around her waist—our hearts beat in unison; her hat was lying at our feet, and her hair caressed my face.

"Thus would I die, Antonia," I murmured.

"Why die?" she responded. "Life is doubly dear to me to-day."

"I tremble when I think of the future."

"Oh, the future is far off, and happiness very near."

As she uttered these words her lips touched mine.

Long, long I felt the pressure of the kiss, for I was deeply attracted to Madame de Limery. One thing alone rendered me suspicious. Each time that I spoke of the future and the immutability of our affection she was silent. One evening when expressing the happiness that I owed her, I, at the same time, related a story concerning a gentleman to whom I had introduced her a few days previously, and who, less happy than myself, had been deceived by the woman he had loved and trusted.

"What has he done that she forgets him?" asked Antonia.

"Alas! nothing; he was obliged to travel, and he was six months absent."

"Oh! indeed."

This was her only reply. I shuddered and looked intently at her.

"Is this all you have to say against a woman who could behave thus?"

"Yes, for I understand her well."

"You understand her! Great heavens."

"I do," she answered, blushing slightly. "What if we were separated—if I was compelled to leave you?" I anxiously demanded.

"I would promise nothing," she quietly responded.

"Would I not find you on my return as tender and affectionate? Would not your arms be open to receive me, as of old?"

"No," she replied sadly, "I fear I should not be faithful to my promise. Love is in my opinion a sentiment that is only nourished by the presence of the one who inspires it; love does not live on remembrance; one always recalls with pleasure the man by whom we have been loved; but when he departs we cannot answer for ourselves."

"What you say seems to me monstrous," I exclaimed, "and I can scarcely realize that your lips have uttered the horrible words. Oh! tell me quickly that this is really not your belief—that such frivolity does not enter your being."

"My friend, I am not frivolous; that is my philosophy. I might tell you that were you to leave me I should never forget you. I might utter the words that thousands of lovers have done and that not one probably of the thousands have kept. While you are here you may fear no infidelity on my part; but should you leave for a short time, and I lacked the courage to seclude myself from society, I think I should cease to love you, and as I require attention and affection, I might seek it elsewhere."

I was amazed at this confession; it completely overthrew all my plans for the future.

From that day all my life was an agony; and I would have made any sacrifice to have ceased to love Antonia. I felt like a man who is obliged to walk over an abyss, his only safety depending upon a mere straw, and who may at any instant be engulfed.

I had property to dispose of in the provinces, and matters of business that demanded my attention, and I knew that ere long I would be obliged to absent myself. Although now always beside Madame de Limery, I felt very little confidence or security. If I held her hand in mine I thought that the hour would come when others would hold her dear and caress her as tenderly as I had done.

At length a letter arrived compelling my immediate return home.

When I bade Antonia good-by, I was almost crazed by grief and anxiety.

"Promise me," I exclaimed, "that you will not forget me. Without your love life offers no happiness. Tell me," I urged, "that my return will find you true, loving and faithful." As I pronounced these words I pressed her to my heart with such a wild force that with a cry of fear she escaped from my arms.

"I will endeavor to be faithful," she murmured, and in a moment more I was alone.

This was our adieu. I could not induce her to promise more, and sad, at heart I took my departure.

I was absent from Paris some few months, my return being delayed. I wrote constantly, but received no answer. This did not, however, alarm me, for Antonia was one of the few women who refused to write.

On arriving I wrote to Madame de Limery to tell her of my return; but so anxious was I to see the woman I so dearly loved that I could not await the answer.

Marie met me at the door, and I saw that she had been weeping bitterly.

"Is Madame de Limery at home?" I inquired.

In answer to my words the girl simply murmured "Yes," but continued to weep.

"What has happened?" I inquired. "Did she receive my letter? If so, where is the answer?"

As I said these words, Marie handed me my note, and I saw that the seal was unbroken.

"She has not received it!" I said; "then I will go to her."

"No," responded Marie; "she bid me return your letter and say that there is no answer. 'If he would know why,' she added, 'tell him to recall my words of the past.'"

"She loves another!" I exclaimed.

Marie bowed silently. "Your friend," she said, after a moment's pause, "the one you introduced—the one whose story you told madame, and thus won from her a feeling of interest."

Without another word I turned and left the house. Thus ended my first dream of love. Many more followed, but the peculiar charm of the past became only a memory. Disappointed and embittered, I none the less knew that the deepest, freshest feelings of my heart had been given to Antonia de Limery.

Augusta Guidi and his wife were very miserable in San Francisco. They had been married only a few months, but were already discouraged by poverty, having been accustomed to an easy, careless life. Guidi sent a letter to a friend, requesting him to go to a certain spot in a suburb of the city, find a bit of red paper, and follow a trail of similar pieces until he came to "something startling." The friend did as requested, and found the dead bodies of Guidi and his wife. They had committed suicide.

Early Dentistry.

The practice of dentistry can hardly be included in the modern arts; far as early as 500 B. C., gold was used for filling teeth, and gold wire was employed to hold artificial teeth in position, and does not seem then to have been a new art. A fragment of the tenth of the Roman tables, 450 B. C. has reference to the burial of any gold with the dead except that bound around the teeth. Herodotus declares that the Egyptians had a knowledge of the diseases of the teeth and their treatment, 3,000 B. C. In Martial, Cæsellus is mentioned as either filling or extracting teeth; but he specified that he would not polish false teeth with tooth powder. Lucian mentions an old maid that had but four teeth, and they were fastened in with gold. These facts cover a period of six hundred years.

The Flesh of Different Animals.

A French savant having been called upon to give his views regarding the eating of horseflesh, says: "It is like third-rate beef; it cannot be said to have a disagreeable taste, for it has no taste at all. Donkey, on the other hand, is delicious, and infinitely better eating than beef or mutton. This the French soon discovered during the siege of Paris, for a 'portion' of donkey cost about six times as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish between them. The objection to rats is that when cooked their flesh is gritty. This objection, however, is somewhat epicurean, for except for this grittiness they are a wholesome and excellent article of food. I am surprised that there is no society for the promotion of eating rats. Why should not felons be fed with these nourishing little animals?"

Two Pictures.

PICTURE NO. 1.

A man spends $50,000 in demonstrating that our foothills possess the most perfect soil and climate for the culture of the almond. He risks his fortune in planting out a large almond orchard, and in bringing his trees to perfection. He makes an exhibit of samples of the product of his orchard, the first fruits of this grand and promising industry, and he is awarded a premium of $2!

PICTURE NO. 2.

Another man enters a lank, long-legged, slim-necked, narrow-flanked beast, for a trotting race, his slim bones done up in rags to compress the tendons; pads on his ankles to keep them from interfering, so lank, lean and useless that he couldn't haul a sack of beans across a 10-acre lot. This beast, by knack of breeding has been worked up into a shape that admits of his sprawling over a mile track in 2:20. He is awarded $500 or a $1,000!

One a lasting benefit to the county, a source of happiness to the community.

The other a momentary spasm of excitement, the community debauched with a mad thirst for gambling. Further comment is unnecessary.—San Jose Mercury.

The English Sparrow.

A writer in the New England Farmer says of our imported friends:

"I love to see the little beggars around, because they bring to my mind the associations of childhood and school days. If I lived in a city or suburb, I would protect and cherish these English-Irish sparrows lovingly; if I lived in the country on a farm, self-interest would compel me to wage a relentless war on them. I was born and lived in Ireland until the age of eighteen; I know all about the habits of the sparrow; I lived amongst them daily for a dozen years. To the farmer they are a terrible pest, devastating whole fields of oats, barley and wheat.

"Many and many a weary day have I passed ranging through the grain fields with a pair of wooden clappers in my hands, scaring away the sparrows. From the time the grain begins to form until the harvesting is ended, every farmer has to keep his own boys or hire other boys to protect his grain from these little pests. Nothing is more amusing to an Irishman of agricultural bringing up than to read the opinions of some of our ponderous scientists that the sparrow is essentially an insectivorous bird. Nothing can be further from the fact. Do not any longer protect, but give these little fellows a fair chance to battle with nature, and their number will cease to increase."

French Executions.

The system of executing criminals employed in France is a superior one. The axe is not a part of the system, for the rope, or the garrote, or electricity might be substituted for the knife without in the least impairing the integrity of the system. Its characteristics are its swiftness, its impressiveness, its excellent example upon the criminal classes. No maudlin sympathy is given a man condemned to death, and waiting the result of the customary appeal to the court of correction silly women are not permitted to flock about his cell and inundate him with flowers and wishy-washy sympathy. Two men stay with him night and day; and they, and the proper officials, are the only ones who can communicate with him. If the court rejects his appeal, he learns the fact not more than five or ten minutes before his execution. There are no long, dragging, weary days intervening between sentence and execution—no interminable nights filled with horrid visions of the fatal day. He is not compelled to sit for an hour while a sheriff reads him the warrant. All such atrocious and cruel mockery is banished from the French system. He has scarcely time to learn the fact that he is to die before he is dead. He has not an opportunity to revolve the horrid thought in his mind, dwelling on it by day and dreaming of it among the shadows of the dreadful night. All this swiftness is mercy to the criminal; and at the same time it is calculated to strike terror into the souls of evil-doers. There is something in this relentless celerity that has a deterrent effect upon the criminal classes. This is added to by the early hour at which the execution occurs. There is an abundance of cold, pitiless effects in the dim gray of early dawn, which increases essentially the monitory lessons of the spectacle. There is nothing whatever in the occurrence which can stimulate an evil tendency in the mind of a spectator. There is no opportunity for bravado or defiance on the part of the condemned. He can make a hero of himself by no speech from the scaffold. The demoralizing results of the so-called "religious" exhibitions are all wanting. There is nothing to enliven, or warm, or mitigate the lesson which justice teaches at these executions. It is not a hero, but a criminal who dies. The crowd feel this, and as they watch the occurrence, they are satisfied to the deepest recesses of their nature that the road of a criminal and a hero are widely apart.

Illinois State Boarders.

There are at this time 1,636 "Regular Boarders" in the State Penitentiary at Joliet. 179 are there for their second term, 40 for their third term, 10 for their fourth term, 7 for their fifth term, and Chicago has had the honor of sending one down for his seventh term. Chicago sent down 200 in 1877, and 184 in 1878. Total number in prison from Chicago, 338, or over 20 per cent. Next comes Quincy with 60; Springfield, 50, and Peoria, 41. Sad as the fact may seem, DuPage county is poorly represented.

The largest number ever in the penitentiary at one time was March 15, 1878, when the number reached exactly 1,900. The convict's mail is no small item, and consists on an average of 125 letters and 200 newspapers.

Two hundred and forty letters are written and sent out weekly. Mr. Green, the gentleman who attends to this department, opens and examines every letter and every paper. He reads more love letters, and knows more of the private history of the families in Illinois, than any other man in the State. Every one with leisure time on their hands should visit the great institution at Joliet.

Be Independent.

Don't hang round and wait for somebody else to go ahead. Break your own path. Do what you want done yourself. Don't put off to-day's work until to-morrow in the hope that it will be done for you.

If you want to succeed, take off your gloves and callous your own hands on the plow-handles.

If you are a woman, and Bridget goes off in a huff, be independent, and wash your own dishes, and scrub your own floors, and laugh in her face when she comes back, expecting to be received with open arms.

There is nothing like showing fair, even if it be fair in the shape of an ill-tempered Bridget, that you are independent of it, and can get on without it.

When people find you don't want any of their help they are always eager to help you. Things that you do not stand in need of will be offered you freely.

When you see a duty before you, do it, and don't stand shivering on the brink, for fear somebody will say something about it. What matters it if Mrs. A. says you are a fool, and Mr. B. expresses the opinion that there is something wrong in your upper story? What she says and what he says does not alter it.

Don't ask everybody's advice about everything. Have pluck enough to decide for yourself. If you want to buy a bushel of corn, don't spend a day running about asking X. Y. and Z. where you had better buy, or if your hadn't better wait until grain falls.

Don't be a slave to what anybody else is going to say about you. If you have enemies, and of course you have, unless you are a born idiot, let them flag out at you. Show the world by your daily life that your enemies have lied. Live lying slanders down. Lift up your head and be independent of them. Have no confidants and go-betweens.

Mutual friends are disastrous failures anywhere outside of Charles Dickens' novels.

In all matters of right and wrong, judge for yourself; decide for yourself; stand by yourself.

Be independent. Do not cast your burdens upon others.

The tree which lifts its rugged branches to the sky, in the open field, stands firm before the tempest, which will uproot its brother in the thickly grown midland. It has learned to stand for itself. It has learned the lesson which every man who would make his life a success, should learn—to be independent.

Fox Hounds in Great Britain.

No less than 168 separate packs of fox-hounds are maintained in the United Kingdom—viz., 141 in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland, and 19 in Ireland, numbering between them an aggregate of 6,600 couples of hounds, says the London Times.

The largest pack is the Duke of Beaufort's, with their headquarters at Badminton, Wiltshire, where 78 couples are maintained every season, hunting five days a week.

The next largest pack is the Cottesmore, whose kennels at Barleythorpe, near Oakham, accommodate no less than 67 couples of hounds; and next in order of size comes the Berkley (Gloucestershire), or Lord Fitzhardinge's, with 65½ couples, and the Belvoir, with the Duke of Rutland as Master, with 62 couples. The South Berkshire, the Bicester, the Fitzwilliam, the Hambledon, the Haythrop, the West Kent, the South Staffordshire, the Warwickshire, Sir Watkin Wynn's, and the Earl of Zetland's packs contain 120 hounds each; and 39 other packs numbering from 60 couples and upward apiece.

The smallest pack is the Stainton Dale, hunting the country round Scarborough, with 14 couples. In Scotland the Duke of Buccleuch maintains the largest number of hounds, his pack contains 54 couples, the Earl of Eglinton's coming next, with 50 couples; while in Ireland the Meath pack, with Frank Goodall as huntsman, and hunting five days in the week, boasts as many as 75 couples, and there are four other packs with more than 160 hounds each.

Besides foxhounds, there are 140 packs of "harriers," two of which belong to Ireland and 43 to Scotland. These between them number 2,400 couples, the largest pack being the Dufferin, with 30 couples of 24-inch foxhounds, hunting round Cumber, County Down. Eleven other packs contain 25 couples each and over, viz., the Angleses, Sir R. Bateson Harvey's the Holcome, the Lawther (Earl of Lonsdale's), the Earl of Pembroke's, and Mr. Miles' in England and Wales; and the Belliater, the Lecale, Mr. O'Hara's Lord Rossmore's and Sir J. Stronge's in Ireland.

The staghound packs number 14 in England with a total of 227 couples of hounds, and 4 in Ireland, with an aggregate of 115 couples. The largest pack is Her Majesty's, with 30 hounds. The celebrated pack of black St. Huberts, belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Novill, which used to hunt in Hampshire, has been sold, and most of the hounds have gone abroad. Lord Wolverton has a pack of 35 bloodhounds at Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.

Of beagles there are 18 packs, aggregating 283 couples, the most important pack being Mr. Addie's, of Airdrie, which numbers 25 couples. It will thus be seen that, omitting a few small private packs of hounds, about 20,000 dogs of various breeds are maintained in different parts of the country, either through private enterprise or by local subscription, solely for the purposes of this kind of sport.

Dare to Say "No."

Dare to say "No," when you're tempted to drink,
Pause for a moment, my boy, and think—
Think of the wrecks upon life's ocean tossed
Ere answering "Yes," without counting the cost?
Think of the mother who bore you in pain,
Think of the tears that will fall like the rain;
Think of her heart, and how cruel the blow:
Think of her love, and at once answer "No."

Think of the hopes that are dawning in the bowl,
Think of the danger to body and soul;
Think of and live's once so pure in the snow,
Look at them now, and at once answer "No!"
Think of a manhood with ruin stained breath,
Think how the glass leads to sorrow and death,
Think of the homes that, now shadowed with woe,
Might have been heaven had the answer been "No."

Think of lone graves both unwept and unknown,
Hiding fair hopes that were fair as your own;
Think of proud forms now forever laid low,
That still might be here had they learned to say "No!"
Think of the demon that lurks in the bowl,
Driving to ruin both body and soul—
Think of all this as life journey you go,
And when you're assailed by the tempter, say "No."

FUN AND FACTS.

The vice of gambling is said to be increasing in Philadelphia.

Every man should put by something for a rainy day, if it is only an umbrella.

A committee has been formed to erect a monument to Rabelais at Chinon, his birthplace.

The sexton of Dagenham parish, Essex, in England, was buried alive while digging a grave.

A Baltimore dentist says that eight children out of ten inherit the father's teeth, not the mother's.

Oranges ripen in the foothills east of Sacramento, Cal., fully one month earlier than in the Los Angeles groves.

Of the 2,000,000,000 of cigars now annually consumed in this country, about ninety per cent are of home manufacture.

When you send a paper to a young lady cut a small item out, no matter what. This insures the office the sale of another paper.

A company with $3,000,000 capital has been formed at London, Ont., to make india-rubber from the juice of the milk-weed.

A priest has just been expelled from the Vatican for selling the late supreme pontiff's old slippers and drawers to rich pilgrims.

American fruit to the value of over $3,000,000 was exported last year. In 1862 the entire proceeds of such exportations amounted to but $269,000.

In New Zealand trout fishing is now established as a regular recreation. The fish were originally brought from the river Severn, in England, and have increased wonderfully.

Some friend was remonstrating at Clark, the actor, about his profanity, and quoted the scriptural injunction, "Swear not at all." "I don't," said he "I only swear at those who offend me."

The sale of the effects of Chas. Dickens at Gadshill place did not include his library, which has been purchased in its entirety by Messrs. Sotheran of Piccadilly. Accompanying the books is the interesting series of framed Hogarth engravings, named in Mr. Forster's "Life of Dickens" as hanging in his bedroom.

There is a deal of truth in the following:—I talked with a subject from Her Majesty's dominions. Says I "Where are you going?" Says he, "To hide a hoe." Says I, "What are you going to hide a hoe for?" Says he, "I didn't say hide a hoe; I said hide a hoe." Says I, "Spell it." Says he, "I-d-e-h-o." "Oh!" says I, "Idaho!" "Yes."

Little Harry had had his hair unsparingly combed so close, and looked so droll, that every one nearly teased the life out of him. One day he went over to see a little new twenty-four hour old neighbor, and came rushing home, ecstatically shrieking, "Oh, mamma, mamma, I've been over to see Mrs. West's baby, and it hasn't a bit more hair than I have."

A San Francisco man has formed a California Society for the Suppression of Trade Frauds and Detection of Rascalities in Weights and Measures. He is the only member. In his prospectus he says that he intends to publish every cheat that he can detect, and one of his first exposures is that the sherry sold in Senator Boyston's barroom is adulterated with vitriol. Boyston has been arrested. A part of the society man's scheme is to issue certificates of honesty to such dealers as sell pure wares, or rather, as it is said, to whoever is willing to pay for such a document.

Two gentlemen who were passing a house in Worchester, Mass., recently, were attracted by a large Newfoundland dog, which kept running toward them and then returning in the direction of a pond in the grove, where something was evidently wrong. They followed the dog to the pond, where they found another dog in the water, and unable to get out. His front paws were on the curb-stone, but he could not get sufficient hold to draw himself up. He was nearly exhausted, and would probably have been drowned had not the gentlemen assisted him. The dogs showed their gratitude in unmistakable signs.

We present below the letter of the chairman of a school district committee to an aspirant for the position of teacher, says the Danbury News. The reader will see that it was only the candidate's too high notion of salary pertaining to such a position that caused her disappointment. This is not a burlesque (would to heaven it were!) but this is a bona fide letter setting forth the views on school management of the situation. We omit the names:

Miss—I will seate my self to rite you a few lines about The School. Mr.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., May 8, 1879.

BISHOP AMES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Baltimore last Friday, aged 74 years.

ACCURATE statistical authorities who have give the subject a thorough examination are of the opinion that the next census will show a population of 50,000,000.

THE funny man of the Buffalo *Express* warns Hon. David Davis that it is barrels and not bowels that is wanted in a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The advice is pertinent.

A NORTHERN newspaper correspondent, who was sent to Misaisippi to investigate the negro exodus, on arriving at Jackson called upon Gov. Stone and and asked if he would be permitted to talk with the negroes on the plantations. "I don't know about that," said the Governor, "our people are a little jealous of any interference. It might not be pleasant to you if you were mistaken for an emigration agent." Finally the Governor gave the correspondence a "pass," explaining the object, and the man went his way. And yet they tell us that there is the utmost freedom and security in Mississippi.

THE Republican substitute which the Democrats yesterday defeated in the House at Washington made it a penal offense "to bring or to employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the Army or Navy, unless such employment be necessary to carry out the provision of the Constitution, or overcome forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof." It is evident, therefore, that the Democrats are after something other than the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws. They want a guarantee against interference in carrying the election of 1880 by force and fraud—and they are taking great pains to make their corrupt purposes apparent to the country.—*Buffalo Express, Wednesday.*

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes that the effect of the veto message on the Democrats in Congress, is very much like the man who was stunned without knowing exactly what struck him. The veto has proved a stronger document than was anticipated, and after reading it, a prominent Democrat remarked that the President "hadn't left a loop hole for them to get out of." In a word, the Democrats are despondent, and the leaders are very diffident in expressing their opinions. Senator Wallace is particularly cast down since he has clearly realized the awkward situation in which his party has been placed, and confesses that he does not know what course will be pursued. The fiery Blackburn is disgusted, and has gone home to help his brother, the one who tried to introduce the small pox into New York during the war, to gain the governorship of Kentucky. That great statesman, Beck, became invisible after the veto was known, and fears were entertained for sometime that he had fled to the Eastern Branch with intentions of suicide. That they must accede from their position is inevitable, and a compromise by passing a joint resolution allowing appropriations to remain in force until next January, seems to be the only honorable way out of the difficulty, and it will probably be adopted.

Lewis Emery's Statement.

The following is a digest of the testimony given by Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., before the riot bill investigating committee, furnished by the correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*:

Lewis Emery, member from McKean, testified that on April 5th, in response to a telegram from B. B. Campbell, President of the Oil Producers' Union, requesting himself and Mapes, of Venango, to come to his home at Parnassus, on the Allegeny Valley Railroad, he went there, met Cambell and George Shiras, who was counsel for the oil men in their suits, and subsequently these four went to Shiras' law office, in Pittsburgh, where they met J. K. Moorhead. Shiras then proposed that if the oil men would support the Riot bill, he would guarantee the passage by the Legislature of the Anti-Discrimination and Free Pipe bills, the defeat of the Oil Tax and the probable passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill by Congress. Shiras gave witness to understand that the Pennsylania Railroad was the power that was to accomplish these things. Witness and Mapes laid the matter before the oil delegation in the Legislature, and they determined not to accept the proposition, and the following Tuesday telegraphed this action. The thing then lay until April 15, when Long's motion to postpone the reconsideration was pending, at which time Shiras telegraphed witness that he was assured by John Hampton, counsel for the Pennaylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh, that the Pennsylvania Railroad would make desirable arrangements with the oil men if the bill could be postponed. The oil men answered that they had taken a stand and could not assist to postpone. This was on the morning that Wolfe called up the motion to reconsider. The same morning witness received a note from Quay to see him at his office about the matter that Shiras had telegraphed. The same morning witness was introduced to W. S. Purviance, a lawyer from Pittsburgh, who handed him a note from Shiras to the effect that Purviance could see him in reference to the overtures from the Pennaylvania Railroad looking to the oil tax and the passage of the inter-State Commerce bill at Washington, but that time was needed on the Riot bill. While the vote was being taked he received a second note from Quay stating that he wanted the bill postponed, and to see witness after the adjournment.

After dinner he saw Quay at the Lochiel Hotel, when the latter informed him that although the motion to reconsider had been voted down, he thought it could be revived. That when in Cassatt's office, on the Saturday before, Cassatt had told him (Quay) that he wanted him to see the oil delegation, telling him that all propositions made would be carried out. Emery submitted this to the oil delegation, and they resolved that if they were to be punished with a tax for their opposition to the bill they would stand it.

CONCERNING EMBERS.

It seems impossible nowadays for one who was on the Union side during the late war to make any reference to that important period of history without being accused of a malignant purpose to rake among the embers of the past. But those who are so ready with this accusation appear to see no objection whatever to the most profound and painful researches into that troubled era, when prosecuted by men who were rebels, and when the object is the defamation of loyal officers. The sacredness of the grave is an entirely one-sided affair, in the minds of these critics. It is a brutal thing to say that Robert Lee was a traitor to his flag, but to defile with foul and ingenious calumny the graves of Lincoln and Stanton and Sumner is, they think, vindicating the truth of history. Now it is not pleasing for any right-feeling person to dwell overmuch upon the crimes and misfortunes of the past, but it must not be taken for granted that we all agree with the sentiments of the Democratic newspapers and statesmen of the present day, when they assert or insinuate that all the virtue was on the beaten side, and all the remorse should be loaded on the consciences of the victors. It seems necessary to say, once in a while, to keep the historical muse from becoming bewildered by foolish clamor, that the Rebellion was a crime, that the men engaged in it were criminals, that those who died in it died in a wrong cause, that those who survived owed their lives to the clemency of the Nation, and that in estimating the moral value of persons who were engaged in that struggle, the side on which they labored is an essential circumstance, and raises at once a presumption for or against them.

One of the men who labored hardest and most efficiently in that controversy on the side of the Union was Mr. Stanton, and it is, therefore, natural that he should be subject to some very savage attack; but it is a little curious that the precise incident for which he, in common with other distinguished officers, is most belabored, at this moment, is the court-martial of the accomplices of Wilkes Booth, after the murder of Mr. Lincoln. A ghastly story, which would be simply ridiculous if it were not so atrociously malignant, has recently made its progress through the Democratic papers, relating how all the persons responsible for the execution of Mrs. Surratt have miserably perished. Secretary Stanton had committed suicide, Judge Holt had disappeared from public view, and Congressman Bingham had sought refuge in exile. We printed the other day a letter of Surgeon-General Barnes disposing of the slander on the memory of Mr. Stanton, showing that he died of heart disease, literally with his harness on, having made an exhausting argument in the court on the last day he was out of his house. The exile of Mr. Bingham may be a terrible punishment, but we think we could point out on any fine day some hundreds of Confederate brigadiers who would be delighted to replace him at the Court of Japan. As to the case of Judge Holt, the honorable retirement in which he lives, attended by the love of his friends and the praise and reverence of his fellow-citizens, may seem extremely dismal to his maligners, but they might discreetly pray for such a tranquil and blessed evening of life as that which is assured to Mr. Holt, as a fitting reward for his great services to the country.

A woman on the gallows is not an agreeable spectacle—nor is it pleasant to contemplate a woman engaged in acts which lawfully bring her there. A court of experienced and capable officers tried Mrs. Surratt, and after due deliberation found her guilty of complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Most people, at the time, thought the sentence just and fully warranted by the evidence. The only theory of the defence was that she did not know Lincoln was to be murdered, and that the conspiracy organized at her house, and with her full concurrence, involved originally merely the capture of the President, with the view of taking him to Richmond. This intention—which in the execution after the capture of Richmond became murder—seems to her apologists perfectly innocent. They can see nothing worthy of punishment in a scheme, concocted in Washington by spies and rebels, to seize the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy in time of war, and hand him over to the enemy. It will seem to most candid people a matter of indifference which of those crimes she plotted. The one was as black as the other; each involved actual treason and potential murder, and each, by the laws of any civilized nation, was properly punishable by death, after summary trial. The *Tribune* does not believe in hanging men or women either, so long as any better use can be found for them; but if hanging is ever demanded by law and justice, this was such a case.

It is a curious proof of the diseased state of mind with which the Democrats of to-day regard the recent history of the country, that they print without comment the eulogies of Jefferson Davis delivered in the Senate, the announcement of men like Blackburn that they intend to wipe out the last vestige of the war legislation of the Republicans, and greedily seize and publish the most senseless and childish slanders against men whose character and fame are among the possessions of the Nation. The wanton wickedness of these outrages does not seem so flagrant as their impolicy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia, have been filling some large orders recently. One of seventeen engines has been forwarded to Brazil. This order was brought about, according to opinion enter tained in the East, by Dom Pedro, the Emperor, who visited this extensive establishment during the Centennial. Another of seven locomotives has been sent to Australia. American manufactures are gradually but surely displacing those of Europe in these countries. All branches of our export trade are on the increase. With an extensive balance in our favor, prosperity of the most acceptable kind at no distant day may be regarded among the certainties.

IT IS authoritatively stated that President Hayes wrote every line of the message himself, and sent it to congress without submitting it to his cabinet. He first ascertained the views of every cabinet officer, in private conversation, before he commenced writing.

Rare, Rich and Racy.

Among the new members of the present Congress is a Mr. Horr, of Michigan, who made his Congresaional debut in a speech overflowing with good things, of which we give the following report from the pen of a correspondent:

He took his position in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and kept leaning (with earnest gesticulations,) now toward the neighborhood of the Greenback Republicans and now toward the Democratic side of the House, according as his remarks were addressed to the one or the other. He paid his attention first to the Greenbackers, treating their peculiar views as a malady, of the symptoms of which he drew an amusing sketch. Among these symptoms were, he said, bowels of compassion for the poor, and yet, said he, I never knew one of them to give a poor man a cent or do a single day's work. [Laughter] He ridiculed the bill of Mr. De La Matyr for the issue of a billion of greenbacks.

MR. DE LA MATYR. I simply presented that bill at the request of another man. It is not my own bill at all and I do not endorse it.

MR. HORR. I am glad of it. The bill would make a horse laugh if he had any sense of the ludicrous. The Greenback party is uniting with the Democrats so that they may flood the country with a mass of trash. How long (moving up toward the Greenbackers and addressing the question to them) do you suppose it would take the Treasury to print the money these fellows want? I figured it up. It would require ten steam presses working day and night for the next six months. Some fellow has figured up statistics about the flood, and has discovered that it must have rained 800 feet of solid rain every day. Now, in order to meet the requirements of these gentlemen they would have to get their clergyman (meaning De La Matyr) to ask our Father above to open again the doors and windows of Heaven and have it rain greenbacks instead of water for forty days. [Loud Laughter.] The eloquent and elegant gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Weaver,) had the temerity the other day to intimate that God was able to raise up a new David for President in 1880, meaning, I suppose, that He was able to advance the interests of a gentleman on the other side of the hall, (alluding to Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania,) who has always written after his name the word "Independent." I am not here to contend that God Almighty cannot do that, for I have too much confidence in His power to dispute it, but I do ask the gentleman from Iowa, whether he is not asking too much of Providence. [Laughter.] Who are these "Independent" men? As a rule they are good for nothing—always on both sides of every question and on neither side of any. [Renewed laughter.] They are half fish and half woman—political mermaids—too much woman to be good for anything as fish, and too much fish to be good for anything as woman. [Shouts of laughter.] It is surprising to me that men of business—men who have material interests at stake—should conceive the idea that money can be made by legal enactment.

Then moving over to the Democratic side and addressing the Southern members, he said: What the country needs and what the South needs is not more greenbacks. I am not a sectional man, but a good-feeling man, and I say that what you want down there is to go to work. [Laughter.] You want to raise (in Mississippi) more corn and cotton and less "cussedness." [Laughter.] You want more hogs and less humbug. You must raise horses and hogs more and hell less. [Laughter on both sides of the House.]

THE OKOLONA "STATES."

A Personal Letter From the Editors—Its History, Etc.

The following letter from the editors of the Okolona *States* appears in the first number of the *National View*, the new Greenback paper just started at Washington:

Your favor of the 21st inst. is received. The *Southern States* newspaper was founded on the 16th of March, 1872, by Captain James A. Glanville and Colonel A. Y. Harper. Both were confederate officers in the late civil war. Colonel Harper is a native of Sumter county, Alabama, and has resided in Mississippi since his early boyhood. He graduated at the State University in 1857; was once elected reporter of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and was twice elected District Attorney in the Capital district in this State. In 1878 Captain Glanville withdrew from the Okolona *States*, and Colonel Harper became the sole owner and editor of the paper. In 1876 he invited Mr. Will H. Kernan, of Ohio, to the post of associate editor. Mr. Kernan has been connected with the newspaper profession since 1870. He began his editorial career on the Cincinnati (O.) *Commoner*, a straight-out State rights organ, controlled by Hon. Wm. M. Corry. Later on he was editorially connected with the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Daily Sentinel*, the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Daily Sentinel*, and other papers, all of which were out-spoken exponents of Democratic principles and Democratic purposes at the time he was identified with their interests. The *States* stands precisely to-day where it stood on the 16th of March, 1872. It has never swerved from the utterances in its initial issue. It has at all times, and under all circumstances, advocated the principles of State sovereignty, and called for the unconditional repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. It has always been recognized, from first to last, as a Democratic paper by the press, the politicians and the people. The charge that either of the editors of the *States* is a "carpet-bagger," in the sense in which that term is used and understood, is a miserable subterfuge and shallow device that will, in the very nature of things, be exposed, and recoil upon the demagogues who invented and the dupes who circulate it. We bide our time. The charge that either of the editors of the *States* are in the pay of the Republican party is so flatly contradicted by their whole political record that it is simply beneath the dignity of a denial. Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter, and thanking you for the courtesies you have so kindly extended, we are, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

A. Y. HARPER.
WILL H. KERNAN,
Editors of the *States*.

States Office,
OKOLONA, Miss., April 26, 1879.

Discreditable to the People.

Philadelphia North American.

It is discreditable to the citizens and to the officials whom they have elected to office that there are so many treasuries in the state practically bankrupt. The city councils of Williamsport jog along as if it was a matter of the utmost indifference whether the debt of the city were ever paid so long as they can keep out of jail for contempt of court. Altoona is as good as bankrupt, and now the state treasurer, in despair of getting money enough to meet his own current expenses, has issued executions against Altoona, Lock Haven and Sunbury to recover unpaid state taxes. The attorney-general has had these claims in hand for a year, but has let them rest upon the promise of the local authorities to see that they were met, but nothing has been done. Such systems of financial management reflect upon the whole commonwealth, and the state authorities owe it to the people to do their duty in the premises promptly and without mercy.

WHAT WAS THE USE?

After forty days of angry and useless debate the Democracy in Congress have passed the Army bill and pushed the Legislative Appropriation bill through the House, and at the end of this prolonged expenditure of force they find themselves just where they stood at the beginning. They are no nearer the object of their desires now than they were when they deliberately defeated the supply bills in the last session. The repeal of the Federal statutes for the protection of a free and fair ballot cannot be effected by this Congress; and the longer the dispute continues the stronger becomes the popular conviction that they ought not to be repealed. Any political leader of average shrewdness ought to have seen, three months ago, that this would be the outcome of the proposed revolution, and to have warned the over-eager Democrats that their strength was unequal to the task they wished to undertake. They have acted all along upon the idea that a bare majority of the two houses has the ability, and the right, to carry any measure of legislation it may see fit. But the Constitution carefully withheld any such right from a bare majority of Congress, and when the Democrats undertook to compel the opposition, by threats of stopping or subverting the Government, to yield to them a power which the Constitution distinctly denied them, it was inevitable that the entire conservative and rational part of the country should rise in resolute resistance. A few of the wiser men in the Democratic party did foresee this result, and recognized the policy of an extra session as a great mistake.—We presume that most of the fiery patriots are sorry by this time that they did not sit down and count the cost before they began to build.

We have said that the debate has been useless. It has certainly been useless to the faction that provoked it. But to the people of the United States the extra session has been full of instruction, and save for its cost to the public treasury and the obstruction it has caused to the incipient revival of business, the Republicans might well rejoice at such an exhibition of the folly of their adversaries. A year ago the prospects of the Democracy were bright. The Nation had suffered from a long and severe commercial and industrial depression. Hard times are always unfavorable to the party in power; and there were internal dissensions and other circumstances which gave the Republicans no slight anxiety. If the Democracy had been blessed with wit enough at this critical time to attempt nothing more than they could lawfully accomplish, and to keep within the bounds of decency and moderation, it is possible that even the disclosure of their enormous operations in the line of bribery after the election of 1878 might not have destroyed their chances of the next Presidency. There can be no question, however, that they have damaged themselves irreparably by this extra session. Every observer of political signs is conscious of a strong drift of public feeling against this party of disturbance. In a thousand incidents in the tone of the press, in the talk of the clubs and public resorts, in conversation, the prevailing sentiment displays itself. Except, perhaps, in Washington, where members of Congress often mistake the the echos of their own words for the voices of their constituents, even the Democrats are convinced, that they have steadily lost ground all the Spring, and that they are still losing.

And they have not advanced one step toward their object. The abolition of the election law is, to all appearances, more improbable to-day than it has been at any time in several years. The President will interpose his veto: the veto will be sustained. This result the Democrats might have foreseen two or three months ago. They had not votes enough in the last Congress to repeal these laws. They knew well enough in advance that they had not votes enough in this Congress either. Yet they called Congress together, and went to work, swearing that the laws should be repealed. Well, they have gone to the end of their rope, and are brought up with a round turn. What do they propose to do next?—*Tribune.*

The Prince of Petroleum.

Harrisburg Cor. Phila. Sunday Times.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Times gives the following very graphic pen picture of our representative Hon. L. Emery, Jr., which will be read with interest by the public and will provoke a smile from his friends. It is correct in many particulars notwithstanding its amusing exaggerations.

The name of Emery has been conspicuous in the investigation. There are two men of this name in the House. They are brothers, but they do not train well together; in fact, they are generally on opposite sides of a question. They are New Yorkers by birth. David, the elder, is from Crawford; he is an educated man, of quiet tastes and pleasant manners. Lewis, Jr., is from McKean county; he is a shrewd business man, with a head full of ideas and very ambitions and aggressive. Lewis is the one who is so often on the floor of the House, who gave the testimony which sought to bring the Pennsylvania Railroad into the investigation and who subsequently had the little bout with Senator Elliott which came near being a free fight. Lewis, although only forty years of age, has made a big fortune out of oil, and he has oil on the brain. Petroleum is the god of his idolatry. The oil regions are his paradise. To him the sun is a great kerosene lamp; to him the earth is composed of two grand divisions—oil-producing and oil-consuming; with him the measure of a man's integrity is his devotion to the derrick. He is credited with an ambition to float into the gubernatorial chair some day on a sea of oil of his own pumping. Be that as it may, he is a man capable of taking a long look ahead and walking straight to his goal, with little heed to obstacles. He is the head centre of the oil delegation, as he called it on the stand, and manages to keep it pretty well under his thumb. Yet his ability lies not in oratory, for as a speaker he cannot command the attention of the House for many minutes: it is rather as an organizer and patient plodder that he excels. In legislation, as in his business, he bores and bores and strikes a good many dry wells, but now and then he digs one that yields beautifully on the great jo. It looks as though he were in line with Campbell and men of his ilk for the express purpose of drawing the great trunk line of railway that he is fighting into a trap. Other men of the same way of thinking would have accepted a compromise, considering the defeat of the oil tax and the success of the anti-discrimination act ample compensation for the passage of the riot claims bill. He thought it would pay the oil people better to bring their adversaries into a position where they could be exposed as violators of the law which makes such a solicitation of legislators a penal offense. So he dined with them and rode on special trains and telegraphed to and fro, and backed and filled until he thought the game was ready for Mr. Wolfe to bag. The measure of success was short of his expectations, but he is the sort of man to try, try again. Keep your eye on this Emery. He who picks him up for a fool will drop him like a hot potato.

The Real Cause of the Negro Exodus.

From the Memphis Avalanche (Ind. Dem.)

The incendiary teachings of the Bourbon press and politicians have furnished in great part the material now feeding the emigration movement that so alarms the planters of the Mississippi Valley.—These presses and politicians have taught only bitterness. They marked for social proscription all who refused to submit without question to their partisan guidance. This became the partisan creed. The brunt of their denunciation fell on the colored people. The lawless classes were but too ready to begin the dastardly work of persecution. They found it a certain means of suppressing the ballot. They inaugurated reigns of terror, shot and killed where shooting and killing became necessary, and so preyed on the fears of the unprotected blacks as to practically disfranchise them in every locality where the bull-dozing programme was adopted. And the Bourbon presses and publications, instead of demanding protection for all classes under the laws, pronounced all charges falsehoods, and at least indirectly encouraged the dastards to further deeds of violence. This is the truth, and the truth should be told.

Oil Production in the Southwest.

A correspondent writes to the Buffalo *Express* from Louisville, Ky., under date April 29th: There was another outbreak of petroleum on Rennox Creek, at Burkesville, Cumberland County, Kentucky, on the evening of the 24th inst. Large rocks were thrown high in the air from the great force of the natural gas and petroleum commenced to flow from openings created in the earth's surface. It is estimated that at least five hundred barrels per day is flowing from these self-made oil-wells. The oil is flowing down the principal streets of the town, and great fears are entertained lest it should become ignited and destroy the town. Numerous buildings were injured somewhat from the shock and are considered in an unsafe condition. There was a similar outbreak about one year ago on Rennox Creek. The old American and several other famous oil wells are in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak. Lubricating oil is found under the streets of the town at a depth of thirty-six feet. The southern end of the great oil belt, extending from Buffalo to Tennessee, is certainly more wonderful than the northern terminus. Probably these great outbreaks occurred in your vicinity at a remote period. Who can answer? Are there any evidences of such upheavals in your vicinity? Yours truly, J. M. ADAMS.

Democrats Give a Soldier an Office.

"Sir, *if you please!*" Twas at the Senate door—
"My hand is steady and my heart is stout,
And I would serve our blessed cause once more
I was a soldier ere the muster-out.
I now would change the sabre for a pen—
A clerkship that would take me through the year—
"No," said the statesman; "there's a number dired men
Ahead of you; there's nothing for you here!"
"But," urged the soldier, "I've a claim on you!
I fought my country's battles on the James;
I mounted Wagner when the air was blue,
I challenged death amid Atlanta's flames—
I—" "Yes, no doubt!" the other cried in haste,
"But that don't help you, as I said before,
So move along! I have no time to waste—
You must not stand here blocking up the door!"
"But Senator!" in desperation yelled
The veteran of the wars; "I fought and bled;
I was in Sumpter when the fort was shelled—"
Here spoke the Senator, "Upon that head
I think I've heard about enough from you!
We're ruling now; you chaps have had your day;
Republicans can bid these scenes adieu—
So now, my friend, you'd better go away!"
"I thought that you 'nus—" he again began.
"You're Northern?—ain't you?" asked the Senator.
"A Yankee? I'm not any such a man."
"What! Haven't you said you fought all through the war?"
"I did—with Hampton, Beauregard and Lee."
"Ah! That's a different case—and here I've been
Supposing—want a clerkship? We will see.
Give us your hand, dear fellow! Come right in!"
—*Tribune.*

The Cultivation of Roses.

"Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her lips."

The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, only $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Grand Invalid's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. If suffering from those painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never failing remedy for these complaints.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auditor's Report

of Keating Township Road Funds for the year 1878.

G. G. Tyler, Supervisor,	Dr.	
To ordinary county tax		221 19
" "		230 12
Road tax		347 75
Received of Young		49 20
	Cr.	
By bonds and coupons		228 25
Paid bills		322 05
Tax worked		454 25
Services as Supervisor		93 00
H. A. Young, Supervisor,	Dr.	
To ordinary county tax		222 12
Road No. 1		174 50
Orris ary assessed tax		230 53
Road tax		1479 00
Orjust judgment		45 87
	Cr.	
By Bonds and coupons		1320 70
Bills paid		447 71
Tax worked		230 25
Services as Supervisor		93 00
S. G. Curtis, Poor Master,	Dr.	
To amount received		307 84
	Cr.	
By expenses paid		292 00
Services as Poor Master		20 00
Isaac Dunkley, Poor Master,	Dr.	
To Received of Curtis		15 38
	Cr.	
By Services as Poor Master		14 38

C. E. BARRETT,
C. SMITH,
O. E. HAVEN,
Auditors.

J. H. DUNKLEY,
Clerk.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, May 5, 1879, at 5.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	Ac'm	Local.
B. N. Y. & P.	A.M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.
Buffalo L've	10.45	7.15	1.40pm	11.15pm
Glean				
K. & E.				
Bradford	7.15	4.00	"	"
S. N. Y. & P.				
Eldred	11.30	7.35	"	1.40
Larrabee	11.35	7.40	5.40	4.05
Prisbee	11.40p	7.15a	5.45	4.10a
Cory's	11.44	8.17	5.55p	4.15p
Farmers Valley	11.53	8.27	6.09	4.27
Smethport	12.05	8.37	6.15	4.40
Crosby	12.20p			4.55p
Colegrove	12.32			5.07p
Hamlin	12.37p			5.12p
Warrants	12.45p			5.20p
Clermont	12.57			5.35

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	Ac'm	Local.
	P.M			P.M
Clermont	1.03			5.55
Warrants	1.20p			6.15p
Hamlin	1.25p			6.27p
Colegrove	1.42			6.31p
Crosby	1.54p	A. M.	P.M.	6.39p
Smethport	2.15	6.25	2.45	7.00
Farmers Valley	2.25	6.35	2.55	7.10
Cory's	2.35	6.44p	3.07p	7.15p
Prisbee	2.39p	6.49p	3.10p	7.19p
Larrabee	2.45	7.00	3.20	7.25pm
B. N. Y. & P.				
Eldred	3.00	7.15	"	8.35
K. & E.				
Bradford	5.10	9.30	"	"
S. N. Y. & P.				
Olean	3.45	8.00	3.45	8.45
Buffalo Arr.	6.30	10.45	6.30	1.30

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.
(Successors to J. L. Gallatin & Co.)
Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in
Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.
WARREN ROOFING.
Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs" also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.
OFFICE 282 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON EXCHANGE ST.
W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING
15-30 yl

The World's Standard
FAIRBANK'S
SCALES.
Also Sole Agents for
Milen' Alarm Money Drawer
AND
Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.
COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.
FAIRBANKS & CO.
216 Main Street, Buffalo.

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.
GEO. W. KING.

HAIR DRESSING
Mrs. Jane Lucas. Any thing in this line will be promptly and carefully attended to.
HAIR JEWELRY.
Miss Sibil Lucas, during her absence, has been instructed by a first-class hair-jeweler of Cleveland, N. Y., and is now prepared to make ladies' and gents' hair chains, necklaces, &c. 17-3m.

Composed of Wool and Silk Felted Together with the Silk next to the foot. A sure relief for RHEUMATISM and proof against COLD and DAMP FEET. Many a cold and the attendant suffering prevented by using these goods. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 50 cts. State size of shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.
Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods.
D. W. JOHNSON,
822 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
16-6-1mo

Gifford & Wolters'
SAW AND
PLANING MILL,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA
PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,
and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.
Houses Built Entire.
GIFFORD & WOLTERS.
S. J. GIFFORD,
C. H. WOLTERS. } v15 n33

LIVERY
AND
Exchange Stables
AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.
FORD B. KNAPP, Proprietor.
Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs
to drive any distance. Fleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

JAMES McNULTY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.
Suits made to order promptly after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING
done to order and promptly.
Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.
v16-6l J. McNULTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD
Have Just Received an Elegant Line of
SPRING GOODS
Which they are Offering at
VERY LOW PRICES!
Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of
Men & Boys' Clothing
AND
Prints & Dress Goods
That cannot fail to please. Also a large assortment of
MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.
Their Shelves are Loaded with
UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK
And their patrons and friends are invited to
CALL AND INSPECT.
SAVE MONEY
By Trading at the
CENTRAL CASH STORE
THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS
Cash and Small Profits.
W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
POSITIVELY CLOSING OUT
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
Regardless of Cost.
ALBERT BEST & CO.,
39 & 41 Perry St., one block from Main, BUFFALO, N. Y.

VIGORENE
THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE
for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
to any person who will find a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not entirely beyond relief or repair.
VIGORENE
Is a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney, Bowel, Bladder and Female Diseases, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Dizziness, Intermittent Fevers, Chills and Fever, Consumption, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
In fact for all those diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys or Nervous System. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, clears out obstructions and purifies the blood, tones the organs and re-establishes Health, Strength and Harmony throughout the entire system. It cures when all other remedies fail.
THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.
It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from SEVERE ATTACKS, INCIPIENT or IRREGULAR, HEREDITARY, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, BLOOD IMPURITIES, NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, use a bottle of VIGORENE and try it as per directions upon each bottle. If the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Female Organs are deranged VIGORENE will restore you to health when all other remedies have failed.
A trial of one bottle Proves its adoption in every family. Any one Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It does not require the system, three months, but from one week to one month, according to the length of time the disease has been seated. Sold on a guarantee, only used according to directions.
Put up in large bottles, and sold by druggists in town.
Sold by Druggists generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
66 John Street, New York.
VIGORENE
For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
Human Misery.
Just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.
A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
91 y1

Notice.
All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please to prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.
A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG,
F. N. TAYLOR. } Executors.
Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1878.tf

$66 a week in your own town. No Outfit free No Risk. Reader if you want business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 11n-52 y1

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., May 8, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. HARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilcox, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—E. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; P. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—John B. Bowley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—W. J. Salegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.

Coun'y Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.

Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bollows.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—S. J. Gifford.

Ass't Burgess.—H. S. Sartwell.

Council.—L. S. Gleason, S. Lorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sease, L. Rauser, W. D. Gallup.

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sartrell, S. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.

Justices.—G. M. Smith, P. Ford.

Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.

Town-criers.—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.

Judge of Elections.—S. Patterson.

Inspectors.—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.

Assessor.—C. M. Smith.

Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Rauser.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Timothy and clover seed at W. D. Gallup's.

—W. D. Gallup has just received a large stock of boots and shoes.

—If you want a good pair of shoes or boots, go to J. P. Wendel's.

—If you want a good nice No. 1 Timothy or clover seed, go to J. P. Wendel's.

—The corrected time-table of the McK. & B. R. R. appears on the inside of this week's paper.

—From the amount of new goods brought in by our merchants we should judge they yet had faith in the purchasing power of their patrons.

—There is one newspaper less in McKean county. The Kendall *Telegraph* has suspended for want of support. There are enough left, however.

—The covered bridge, over Potato Creek, this side of the depot, has outlived its usefulness and has been condemned by the Commissioners. Steps toward rebuilding will be taken at once.

—J. P. Wendel has the largest assortment of boots and shoes in town.

—Bills have been distributed about town announcing that the first number of the new democratic paper will be issued on Tuesday the 20th inst. Messrs. Wilsons & Carr are the editors and proprietors.

—Officers of the New York and Erie railway were in Bradford last week looking over the ground for the proposed extension of the Bradford branch of the Erie road south, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

—Hon. Lucius Rogers was in town Saturday and Sunday. His account of the Emery-Elliott difficulty differed materially from the blood-curdling report by which Bradford was shaken from center to circumference.

—Supt. S. V. Godden has rented the residence of Hon. L. Rogers, on Main street, and will take possession in a few weeks. In the meantime the premises are in the hands of the painters and paper hangers.

—If you want a right nice *fancy* shoe, go to J. P. Wendel's.

—N. V. Jackson has opened a new billiard hall in Eldred with four tables.

—We receive regularly two copies of the Bradford *Blaze*. One at a time is enough, neighbor. Don't Blaze away at us double-barreled.

—A Corning man lost a roll of bills containing $175. An honest fellow found the money and returned it to the owner, and he was rewarded with a five cent cigar.

—Mr. Robt. Rose and wife are both confined to their beds by diseases of the throat, which though very unpleasant and inconvenient are, we are glad to say, not dangerous.

—Patent brakes are being put on all the locomotives on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad and in two or three months all the passenger trains will be thus equipped.

—Charles H. Wellman, of Friendship, while intoxicated attempted to jump on a moving train and was thrown under the wheels, receiving injuries from which he died on last Monday night.

—With the exception of the children of Mr. John Digel there have been no very serious cases of diphtheria in this vicinity. In such a proverbially healthy locality as Smethport an epidemic or contagious disease finds it very hard to get a good foothold.

—We have received through the courtesy of Hon. John I. Mitchell copies of the speeches of a number of the most able Republican Senators and Representatives on the army bill. We only regret that our columns are not wide enough and long enough to publish them all.

—The well on the Wilcox farm, near the borough limits, has been located about 140 rods west of the old Haskill well. The rig and tools of the Rogers well are being removed for use at the new well. The drillers are on hand and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

—In addition to the building of the Mansard roof on the Bennett House we understand it is also the intention of the proprietor to enlarge the dining room to double its present capacity. Both improvements are very necessary and will add much to the appearance and value of the property.

—O. F. Peet, late of the Eldred *Express*, has taken the lamented Greeley's advice and gone west. We wish the boy unlimited success in anything he undertakes—except it may be making wearied "laps around a saw dust ring. Peet is too good a newspaper man to waste his time in the cultivation of his legs.

—Freight over the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. seems to be on the increase. It is said that some 300 cars of coal, lumber and oil rigging besides 100 oil cars, are being daily shipped off the P. & E. R. R. for Buffalo and intermediate points. This is all the company can possibly handle, with their present motive power, keeping at work seven days in each week.

—A committee from the Common Council has taken the grand tour of the streets and made a voluminous and careful report of defective sidewalks and other nuisances. Parties who are notified to build or repair sidewalks or remove nuisances will do well to govern themselves accordingly, as the present Council will stand no nonsense.

—We are glad to note that Mr. Picard, the baker, has struck a flowing well in his line of business on Cole Creek. He disposes of all the bread and pastry he can furnish in that thriving locality, and has to keep his ovens at white heat night and day almost to supply his trade, which is increasing every day. Picard is a worker and deserves success.

—Whether or not Marvin creek will become famous for its large oil wells, one thing is settled and that is its reputation for large vegetables. If any one questions this statement we will refer them to a huge parsnip we have on exhibition, the contribution of Mr. Gardner Barrett to our agricultural editor. It is as much of a curiosity as David Davis.

—We advised friend Barnes of the Wellsville *Reporter* last week to seek the desired information in regard to the appointment of the day of execution of criminals in this State of any Potter County "Buckwheat", and now he says Arthur B. Mann of the Potter *Journal* has kindly informed him of the facts. We didn't say Arthur was a "buckwheat."

—Marcus Hulings, of Bradford, has just presented to the Erie branch of the Seamen's Friend Society oil property at Bradford valued at from ten to twelve thousand dollars. The officers of the Society intend to use this as the foundation of a fund which it is hoped can be increased until the interest arising from it will keep the Society's work moving. —*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

—We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of building lots to lease at Farmers Valley, in the vicinity of the depot. These lots are convenient and valuable for business purposes and will be leased on reasonable terms. The increasing oil development on this side of the hill is sure to make a thriving town there, and enterprising parties will take advantage of this opportunity to "catch on."

—Among other rich developments on Cole Creek are numerous present and prospective lawsuits. The title to a land worth only $10 an acre may stand unquestioned for years, but let it jump up in a single day to $300 an acre, and the title immediately becomes a matter of legal contest, and the chances are that the supposed lucky owner learns that he is no owner at all and is ruined by the discovery of oil.

—Isn't it about time that the taxpayers of McKean County were agitating the subject of a county poorhouse? The amounts paid by the separate townships and borough in the aggregate for the support of paupers is enormous, and would soon pay for the necessary land and buildings. The law is very simple and plain. The initiatory steps rest with the County Commissioners, but it is fair to suppose that they do not feel like taking those steps without a reasonable belief that the people will endorse their action. Let us hear from the people on the subject. The columns of the MINER are open.

—A tramp bill which has been passed by both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature provides that a man who goes about begging and has no residence or occupation in the county in which he may be arrested can be committed for trial as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be sentenced to jail or to the workhouse for a term not exceeding twelve months. If a tramp enters a house without the permission of the owner or occupant, or displays a dangerous weapon in a threatening manner, he may be convicted of a felony, and sent to the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years.

—It is no disparagement to other business firms of the county to say that in all probability the strongest and most substantial mercantile firm in the county is the newly consolidated firm of McDowell, Dalrymple & Bard, of Port Allegany. The two firms of Arnold, McDowell & Co. and Dalrymple & Bard were both strong ones, but deeming it unwise to continue a needless competition, they have united their forces and thus form a business combination that would be highly creditable to a town of twice the size of Port Allegany. F. H. Arnold and E. B. Dolley retire from the business, and for the present the new firm will occupy the store formerly occupied by Dalrymple & Bard, while the old "Company store" is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements.

—There also trouble on the Emerson tract on Cole creek. Several rigs were being built and a number of buildings erected by parties who had leased of Emerson, supposing that his claim to the property was valid. Col. A. I. Wilcox holds a lease of the farm, given him by Geo. K. Welch, who holds a deed for it given him by J. M. Welch. The latter bought the farm in 1872 at Sheriff sale and subsequently sold it to the man Emerson. But as Emerson had never paid a cent on the purchase, Welch sold the property to his brother last February by virtue of a clause in the contract giving him that right. About the 1st of April Col. Wilcox secured a twenty-year lease of Welch, under which writs of ejectment and estrepement have been served upon Emerson, and all operations on the farm are suspended awaiting the action of the court.

—For the first time in our acquaintance there can be an encouraging answer given to inquiries for building lots in Smethport, for business purposes. Some valuable lots that have heretofore been tied up are now thrown on the market. The valuable lots adjoining the Baptist church and opposite M. A. Sprague's brick block have until recently been the property of the Keating estate. The lots have been sought after by different parties but they have invariably received so little encouragement that the attempt was always abandoned. Recently a purchase of the entire lot from Main to Water street has been effected by D. R. Hamlin and Robert King, and the property was at once put on the market. There are no more eligible or valuable lots for business purposes in the borough than these. Parties wishing to purchase can obtain all necessary information by calling upon Robert King.

—According to the Olean Daily *Times* the contemplated reduction in the wages at the Portville tannery took place the 2. There was naturally much dissatisfaction among the men, and in one section of them the ill feeling manifested itself in outward demonstrations of displeasure. The ring-leader of the discontents was Sheahan, the secretary of the Greenback club and an incipient Communist. Mr. Sheahan is not a believer in moral suasion and attempted a physical enforcement of his arguments upon the manager of the works, F. Hanchy, who, however, proved too powerful even on Mr. Sheahan's chosen ground. Mr. Sheahan retired "nicely polished off" as an eye witness described it.

Two "shavers" and three or four others declined to work at the reduced rates and quit. There is much consternation among a certain class of the fair sex at Portville, and red eyes and flushed cheeks betoken the sorrow of more than one fair maid over the departure of her Johnny.

Wanted.

Two or three good teamsters at the Brookston Tannery,

BROOKSTON, FOREST CO., Pa.

Religious.

Do not forget the sermon to Young Men next Sabbath evening at the M. E. church by the pastor. Congregational singing hereafter. A praise meeting from 7 to 7½ p.m.—books furnished. Come "let us sing unto the Lord a new song" and "show forth the praises of our God."

Stamping.

The undersigned having just received new patterns in embroidery and braiding for pillow-shams, toilet-sets, slippers, etc., would like the patronage of those wishing fine stamping done.

MRS. E. P. WALLER.

Mechanic St., Smethport, Pa.

Notice to Patrons.

Many of my customers have in their possession pie-plates belonging to me. Those who have, will greatly oblige me by returning them to my store at their earliest convenience as I need the use of them very much.

M. H. PICARD.

May 1, 1879—w3.

Personal.

It will be noticed by an advertisement in another column that Mr. George A. Lacey, who for the past three years has been connected with the Lewis Run Lumber Company as Superintendent, severed his relations with it on the first instant. Upon inquiry at the office of the company we were informed that Mr. Lacey had already started for Peru, South America, in the interest of F. Prentice & Co., with a view of establishing on the Guyaquil river (or some other locality, to be determined upon after a careful examination of the country,) a large lumber business in connection with the extensive operations projected by that firm on the coast for the working of the Peruvian oil fields. Mr. Lacey has had a large experience in lumbering, and during his three years' stay among us has exhibited great executive ability. His many friends will wish him unbounded success in his new field of labor. Mr. Lacey's family will reside at Wellington Square, Ont., Canada, during his stay abroad.—*Era.*

A Triple Bereavement.

The hand of affliction has indeed been sorely and heavily laid upon the family of our citizen and friend Mr. John Digel. Within the short space of ten days he has been called upon to bury three of his children—victims of that swift agent of death, diptheria. There were few brighter or more intelligent little ones in our borough, and we know there were none more deeply loved by warm-hearted and affectionate parents. As one after the other was taken away the burden seemed too heavy for human hearts to bear. There are yet two children left in that desolated family, and many prayers have arisen that they be spared. The crushed and afflicted father and and almost heart-broken mother have the deepest sympathy of the entire community.

"By the Mane of Ennhour."

A friend sends us the following item under the above caption, clipped from the Ellicaville *Journal*. We give it for what it is worth:

A letter written at Seattle, Washington Territory, under date of April 13th, from Mr. E. A. Hansee to his brother in this village, contains the following: "There is a man by the name of Ernhout here to-day, who was raised in Briggs Street, Ulster county, and whose home is in Elk county, Pa. He is a fine looking man about fifty-five years of age. He does not like this country. He has been in the great Walla Walla country Valley, and he gives hard description of that."

There seems little room to doubt that the person alluded to is Capt. John Ernhout, whose recent mysterious disappearance from his home in Pennsylvania gave rise to some suspicion that he had been foully dealt with. The writer of the letter apparently shares Ernhout's opinion of that country, for he says, "I do not mean to stay here long. I think I will go to Australia, to the 'tin fields.'"

A Mammoth Stock.

The boys in Haskill & Gifford's store have been working night and day during the past week unpacking and marking their spring goods. The public generally expect to find the latest styles and best goods in the market at this store and they are hardly ever disappointed. Their new stock cannot fail to meet the wishes and expectations of their patrons, both as to variety and quality of goods. It comprises a full line of the latest style of dress goods and ladies' furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes. Their stock of gents and boys' ready made clothing is especially worthy of attention and examination. They make a specialty of this line of goods, and take great care to suit their large trade as to quality, make and price of these goods. They have also a large assortment of wall paper of the latest pattern; to which attention is invited. We cannot enumerate all the nice new things to be found there. They have not yet found time to write a new advertisement, and we make this brief mention in advance. The ad. will appear next week. Meanwhile do not wait for it, but go right in and get the first pick.

Trouble Brewing.

It would appear from the following record that trouble was brewing for somebody. On the 12th of October, 1878, Sammuel, Pratt, Filkins & Co., secured a 30-acre lease of the Geary farm, agreeing to complete a well by March 1st, 1879. They had Mr. Geary locate the well, supposing he knew the lines. It seems however that he did not, but located the well just over the line on a 30-acre lease, which Mr. Geary had given A. H. Lowe off the east side of his farm December 28, 1878, and which Mr. Lowe subsequently sold to Schonblom & Roth for $1,200. When S. P. F. & Co. discovered they were not on their lease they purchased an acre from Schonblom & Roth, and supposed all trouble was obviated by so doing. In the meantime Mr. Lowe discovered that S. P. F. & Co. could not complete their well within the time specified, and on January 2d, 1879, he represented to Mr. Geary that if he could get a lease of these 30 acres he would put a well down at once, and Mr. Geary accommodated him. Shortly after giving Mr. Lowe a lease of the 30 acres Mr. Geary gave S. P. F. & Co. an extension, knowing the fault laid with him for locating the well on the wrong tract. Mr. Lowe, of course, claims the lease, and the parties now in possession claim to the contrary. Twice, Mr. Lowe has put men at work on the lease, but they were driven off. What steps Mr. Lowe will take to secure what he believes to be his property, remains to be seen. Mr. Geary, who has caused all this trouble, has sold out everything except his barn and one pair of oxen, for about $8,500. Had he properly attended to business his property would have netted him $10,000 at least.—*Bradford Era.*

Advice to a New Choir Singer.

DEAR MISS: This is an important epoch in your lif. The 1st thing to make a good quir singer is to giggle a little.

Put up your hair in ciri papers every Friday nite soze to have it in good shape Sunday morning. If your daddy is rich you can buy some store hair. Then git a high-priced bunnet that runs up very high, at the high part of it, and git the milliner to plant some high grown artaffabels into the highest part of it. This will help you sing high, as soprahno is the highest part.

When the tune is giv out, don't pay attention to it, and then giggle.

Whisper to the girl next you that Em Jones, who sets on the 3d seet from the front on the left-hand side, has her bunnit with the same color exact she had last year, and then put up your book to your face and giggle.

Object to every tune unless there is a solow into it for the sophrano. Coff and ham a good eel before you begin to sing.

When the preacher gits under hed way with his proceedin, write a note into the blank leaf into the fourth part of your hymn book. Make what the blank part has in it for the minnisty to pass the note to minnisty elect and you watch them while they read it, and then giggle.

Scrupulously follow or look in the congregation and the preacher takes notis of it. That's a good chance for you to giggle. The preacher darsent say anything to you bekaus you are in the quire, and he can't run the meetin' house at both ends without the quire. If you had a bow before you went into the quire, give him the mitten—you ought to have sumbody better now.—*Josh Billings.*

A Bad Burn on Bradford.

One reading the Bradford papers would think an oily army of a million or so have flung their "gonfalon" to the breeze and are now marching on Harrisburg to the inspiring strains of "coal oil Johnny." And all this commotion because an idiot telegraphed from Harrisburg that Representative Emery had been assaulted. Let the oil men keep cool. If their representative is illegally assaulted our police and our courts will take care of the assailant, as they will of the proposed oil mob who are marching hither under command of "Weaver and two hundred others." Mr. Emery was not hurt, nor any person else, and all this excitement among the oil men is uncalled for. Let them keep cool and at the same time keep a sane man here as a newspaper correspondent, and they won't make fools of themselves a second time.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

BUSINESS LOCAL.

BEAUTY DISFIGURED.

Many of our "fairy belles" are annoyed and disfigured by moth and pimples on the face. We are happy to inform them that they can be removed by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. So may biliousness, and blood, skin diseases, nervous weakness.

Hamilton's Oriental Balm,

Or *Magical Beautifier*, removes all pimples, freckles, and skin blemishes, and gives a clear, transparent complexion, while its naturalness of operation is such that the use of a cosmetic is not suspected. It is the only preparation that meets the wants of refined ladies. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Worms! Worms!!

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. In children worms are indicated by paleness, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth, starting in sleep, irregular appetite, bad breath, swelled upper lip, and other symptoms. Get a box of *Jurnalee's Worm Candies or Lozenges*. They are a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy.—Price, 20 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

A Common Mistake.

To consider as consumption what is really an affection of the liver. To keep your liver healthy and your blood pure and thus avoid many distressing complaints use *Parmelee's Great Blood and Liver Purifier*. It cures sick and nervous headache, and indigestion, and removes all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels. For costiveness no medicine is so effectual; also for bad breath, sour stomach, etc. *A positive guarantee of no cure, no pay.* Price per bottle, $1; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport.

The Human Locomotive

Should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal machinery in perfect trim, or put it in good working condition, use *Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound*. The tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach, its appetizing effects, the relief it affords in headache, its anti-bilious properties and its superior merits as a general corrective, makes it the most valuable family medicine of the age. Price per bottle $1; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-26 new26.

LEGAL.

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that application will be made to Hon. S. F. Wilson, one of the Judges of the Courts of McKean county, at the next June term of Court of said county, for a charter to incorporate the First Congregational Church Society of Duke Center and Presidential, of Otto township in said county, as required by Act of Assembly.

W. L. LEWIS,
Att'y for applicants.

Duke Center, Pa., May 1, 1879.—3t5.

Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to Hon. S. F. Wilson, one of the Judges of the Courts of McKean county, at the next June term of Court of said county for a charter to incorporate the First Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Duke Center in said county, as required by act of Assembly.

W. L. LEWIS,
Att'y for applicants.

Duke Center, Pa., May 1, 1879.—3t5

Notice.

In the Orphans Court for the County of McKean.

In the matter of the Estate of James Taylor, deceased. Upon exceptions to Executor's account.

The undersigned appointed an Auditor to hear the evidence upon the exceptions and to examine and restate the account, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Backus & Gerlach in Smethport, Pa., on Thursday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock P. M., where all parties interested may attend and be heard.

J. C. JOHNSON, Auditor.

Smethport, Pa., April 24, 1879. 3t-25

Notice

Is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors a meeting of the Stockholders of the Oleona, Bradford & Warren Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Eldred, McKean county, Pa., on

the 30th day of June, 1879,

at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of reducing the Capital Stock of said Company to $150,000.

C. E. CARY, Secretary.

Olean, N. Y., April 21, 1879. 3t-25

Notice of Appeal

For Bradford Township.

The Commissioners of McKean county will be in their office in Smethport on Thursday, the 8th day of May, to listen to appeals from the return of the Assessor of Bradford Township. All who consider themselves unjustly or wrongfully assessed in that township will be heard at that time, and their complaint respectfully considered.

By order of Commissioners.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

LEGAL.

Administrators Notice.

Letters of Administration of the estate of James B. Burkholder, late of Bradford city, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN D. BURKHOLDER,
Administrator.

Haymaker, April 17, 1879.—6t

strayed.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, near Duke Center, in October last, two cows. One is red with short horns, and 8 years old. The other is light red with white spot in face, broad horns and 10 years old. They both have calves, one about four weeks old. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. Otherwise they will be disposed of in accordance with the law governing estrays.

A. A. GILLASPIE.

Notice.

In re. the application to have the sentence of Andrew Tracy, who was tried and convicted at the February term of court, commuted to imprisonment for life.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, on the 20th of May next, for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

RICHMOND, CURTIS & McSWEENY.
Smethport, April 24, 1879. 3t-25

Assignment Notice.

In the matter of Joseph S. Story No. 4025—In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed an Assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph S. Story, Bankrupt, and all parties indebted to said estate are hereby notified to call and settle the same with the undersigned.

IRVIN CARL,
Duke Center, Pa.

May 1, 1879—3t-25

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and P. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, April 18, 1879, and to me directed, for holding Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 19th day of May, 1879, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, April 18, 1879, and the 103d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn for adjourned Feb'y Term to be held May 19, 1879.

Bradford Boro—Blackburn, H. G., Brown, John, Brainard, S. E., Crittenden, H. G., Hustead, W. C., Johnson, A. K., Miller, Jos., Rutherford, John, Stone, A. T.

Bradford Township—Brown, J. W., Davis, Ward W., Green, J. W., Miller, Charles, Wood, A., Walters, C.

Ceres—Bell, Charles

Corydon—Semas, C. D.

Eldred—Miller, Waterbury.

Hamilton—Diffenbacker Andrew, Northrup John.

Hamlin—Nelson, John.

Kendall Borough—Babbitt, J., Bennett, Charles, Gillmore, George, Gardiner, Col. G.

Keating—Chadwick, Jere., Ormsby, W. F., Oviatt, J. L., Stevens, A. A.

Liberty—Earl, A. F., Coon, J. F.

Lafayette—Bartholomew, J. S., Farr, Solomon.

Sergeant—Hafner, Jacob.

Westmore—Gillis, C. V., McDade, James, J. E. B. WHITE, A. ANDERSON, Jury Com'rs.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Trial List.

Adjourned February Term, commencing May 19, 1879.

1 W J Irwin vs P A Templeton
2 David & Dewey DeGolia vs Emery, Patterson & Co
3 L H Doller vs Amanda Acre and Wm R Wetmore
4 T McDowell, Bush, Young, et al vs Hamlin & McCoy
5 Use Executors of A N Taylor dec'd, vs Bradford township
6 Thomas Charlie vs E T F valentine
7 Pratt & Co vs Hutchinson & Morris
8 A T Barden vs Best Rounds et al & Bradford Oil Co
9 widow and heirs at law of Jos. F. Clark, dec'd vs Ex'rs, widow, heirs, &c of A N Taylor, deceased
10 George H Lyon vs The Olean, Bradford & Warren R R Co
11 Albert Lockelia & W J Boyd vs Burdett Chandler & A W Ramard
12 Farrar & Trefts vs George W Hicks
13 Rockafellow vs Book, Book & Lyon
14 Haman James vs Lewis Emery et al as Emery Oil Co
15 Clark, Wilcox & Little vs The Olean, B & W R R Co
16 A T Newell vs The O B & W R R Co
17 Geo M Welch vs " "
18 willoughby, Pemberton et al vs "
19 Lafayette Kelley vs same
20 R R Richardson in Trust vs Hitchcock, Thornton et al
21 E B Schoonmaker vs Walker & Radine
22 John E Wheeler vs Jas M. Bingham et al
23 Knapp's Creek Oil Co limited vs McDonald & Heffernan
24 Thompson Bros. vs E A & S B Drake
25 William Daley vs The McK. & B R R Co
26 James Drumgold vs Joseph Morgan
27 M Callahan vs J M Tait
28 Miriam Conners vs Henry O'Neil
29 same vs James O'Neil
30 same vs Jeremiah O'Neil & Thos Bradley

JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Prothy.

Financial Statements.

Statement of the Road Funds of Hamlin township for the year 1878:

Total valuation of Hamlin Township	$685,797 00
Tax levied for the Year 1878	1027 97
" " " prior years	105 00
Road taxes paid over from 1876 and 1877	240 00

Statement of the Poor Funds of Hamlin township for the year 1878—levy of 4 mills on the dollar:

Orders drawn on the amended duplicate for the year 1878		$43,700 50
Moneys expended		100 00
C. E. BURLINGAME, J. F. GALLUP, WM. HAFNER,	Auditors	98 88

Statement of the accounts of the officers of Sergeant township:

J. H. Tate, Supervisor for 1878,	DR	
To balance April 6, 1878	$ 104 54	
To his part of duplicate for '78	983 10	$988 64
	CR	
By personal services 10½ days	12 60	
am't paid Town Treasurer	108 94	
Remuneration on duplicate	16 15	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	849 55	985 44
L. Stalzhauer, Supervisor, 1878	DR	
To his part of tax duplicate	92 55	
Orders rec'd of Town Treas.	675 00	
Balance due Stalzhauer	44 00	810 55
	CR	
By discount paid on 3675—orders	96 00	
Am't paid for work on roads	716 66	812 66
L. Boyer, Treas. of Road Fund	DR	
To orders rec'd of Co. Com'rs	725 00	
balance draft	886 17	
rec'd of J. H. Tate, (Sergeant's)	162 84	1862 11
	CR	
By am't of orders paid	811 34	
P'd half P Martin judgm't	100 00	
3 per cent. com. on 3674 25	10 91	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	889 55	1312 11

A. H. Tate and L. Stalzhauer, supervisors, acting as Poormasters, for '78

By am't p'd expenditures of Gen. Rates (Lunacy)	221 21	
Expenditures of G. & R Quigley	211 88	
" A. A. Metcalf	147 91	
" Trumps	9 00	
Temporary relief John Boland	77 20	
" Robt. Griffith	17 00	
Funeral expenses Ed. Williams	15 00	
Paid H. L. Wilson, Stationery	70	
Cash paid Town Treasurer	8 41	699 46
	DR	
To orders drawn on acct above expenses	695 74	
cash rec'd effects of Ed. Williams	3 72	699 46
L. Boyer, Town Treas. of Poor Fund	DR.	
To cash rec'd of Shoemaker, Col	114 67	
" " Co. Com'rs	600 00	
" Bal. draft "	21 20	
" of J. H. Tate, Sergeant's	6 82	
Balance due Treasurer	109 04	852 73
	CR.	
By amount of orders paid	845 65	
3 per cent com. on same	16 67	862 73

Statement of Sergeant township Poor Fund

Assessed valuation of Tw'p	198,676 00	
LIABILITIES		
Outstanding orders	278 64	
Due Western Penna. Hospital	113 30	
Total indebtedness of township		$391 44

J. H. Shoemaker,
Edward Torrey,
Jacob Hafner
Auditors.

Attest:
H. L. Wilson Clerk 3t20

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

St. L. D. Vorhees' Arcadian Syrup.

☞ A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to it officially Cure.

RHEUMATISM,

Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by THE WEYBERN MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y. 11 6m.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c stamp, Sun. Vandalf & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y. 15-11 6m

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. jul1-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. v14n11 4m

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or worms, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and painlessly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For instructions, address Dr. FARES & CO., Grease v14n11-6m 3 St Ann St., N. Y.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in my business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustee.

WELLSBOROUGH, Dec. 24, 1878. 1

VEGETINE

THE VERY BEST MEDICINE

—FOR—

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

NEWTON, N. H., March 27, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Once more I take the pen to praise that King of medicines, Vegetine. When I began to take it I was in a terrible low state with rheumatic blood, my friends thought it was a misunderstood affair, and would soon subside, but as time went by they saw I was in earnest. Their testimony was the same who read the testimonial which I wrote at that time, might think the same, I write once more to testify to the wonderful power of Vegetine to build up the system, almost two years ago, I have gained steadily until the present time, at which I am enjoying my

ALL SORTS.

Playing football by electric lights is all the rage in England.

When a Bostonian gets drunk and is arrested hereafter the police are to make the charge "drunkenness," not "disorderly conduct."

You cannot tell a man who is contented in the world merely by looking at him. The neatest fitting boot often covers a raging corn.

The trade between France and Italy has been increased 25 per cent since the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, in September, 1871.

Darwin acknowledged himself sold when his little niece asked him, seriously, what a cat has that no other animal has. He gave it up, after mature deliberation, and then the sly little puss answered, "Kittens."

The United States Fish Commission have put two millions or more of codfish eggs into the "hatching cones" at Gloucester, Mass., and are looking forward to the successful completion of their experiments in rearing this fish artificially.

Taking a cigar out of his mouth, a minister said to one of his parishioners, fond of sleeping in sermon time: "There is no sleeping-car on the road to Heaven." "And no smoking-car, either, I reckon," said the man in reply, now wide awake.

Capt. Kershaw, at the age of 20, married a girl of 13. They lived together unhappily a few months, agreed that they had wedded too young, and separated. After the lapse of ten years they recently met in Texas, and began matrimony over again.

A friend once visiting an unworldly philosopher, whose mind was his kingdom, expressed surprise at the smallness of his apartment. "Why, you have not room to swing a cat!" "My friend," was the serene, unappreciative reply, "I do not want to swing a cat."

The electric light is seen to utmost advantage in the Paris hippodrome. Five burners irradiate a company of ten thousand. The dresses of the troupe are specially selected with a view to the effect of the light on coloring, and a phalanx of cavalry (girls riding astride) has a dazzlingly splendid appearance.

A gentleman, not extravagantly given to piety, was dismayed by being asked to say grace at a strange table. To refuse, and explain, would be embarrassing; to comply, would be equally so. He chose the latter, and started off briskly enough, with "Oh, Lord, bless this table"—— Just here, being unused to the business, he nearly broke down, but by a gigantic effort pulled thro' with "World without end." Yours respectfully, amen.

The meanest man in Vermont is said to have just returned to Williamstown from the west. Several years ago he seduced a young woman under promise of marriage, and then persuaded her that suicide was the best thing for them both. After she had cut her throat, however, he sneaked out of his part of the agreement, but she lived long enough to expose the villian. Later he married, and tended the village grist-mill, becoming notorious for his exorbitant tolls, and, when his wife died, he ran away to Minnesota, leaving her unburied.

The Liverpool Mercury says that a noteworthy instance of commercial morality is announced by Mr. Peter Bancroft of that town, who recently received an unsigned letter, in which was inclosed a bank-note for £1,000. The only information vouchsafed by the sender was that the bank-note was the amount of an old debt and accumulated interest, which he was sorry not to have been in a position to forward to Mr. Bancroft before. Mr. Bancroft has not the slightest idea from whom he has received this conscience money.

A little boy, the youngest of three, sitting in his uncle's lap, said, "Uncle George, you mustn't never, never swear, 'cause if you do, the old devil will catch you." A couple of days later the three came fearing breathlessly into their grandmother's presence with the announcement that Wallie was going to swear. Grandmother said, "Are you going to swear, Wallie?" "Yes mam." "Who are you going to swear at?" "The old black cat." "And what are you going to say?" "Oh, I'm going to tell her we've had devilish bad roads lately." "Well, when are you going to do all this?" "Next Sunday." "H'm! Aren't you the boy who told this uncle that if he swore the devil would catch him?" "Yes, grandma, but don't you see, I'm going to swear on Sunday, and that's the Lord's day, so the old devil won't be around."

Tommy Parker, aged three, was saying his prayers. His brother and sister had concluded their devotions, and were gathering the first, freshly fallen snow off the window ledge. It was a trying moment to Tom, for he knew his mother would never let him up till he had said every word. He rambled round in his prayer, his mind full of nothing but snow, and made mistakes which his mother, who believed in prayers, and didn't like to cut snow, compelled him to correct. In despair he buckled down to work, and beginning at the first word, rattled thro' his petition as if his life depended on it. He was getting very anxious, for fear Jim and Alice would swallow all the cool crystals before he could take a hand in the fun. So he raced over the words, "God bless papa, God bless mamma, God bless Tommy, and make him a good boy, amen, for the dear Jesus' sake—give me a bite!!!

Forty-five Turkish families lately returned to the Bulgarian village of Souffiar. Having been robbed of their cattle by the way, they reached their old homes utterly destitute. Since their return several of their number have been killed; the others have been set by the Bulgarians to make bricks, and their employers place overseers over them, armed with whips, who keep them early and late at their task. Another batch of refugees arrived at their village of Karabounar with their cattle, induced to return by the promise that the half of the crops which they had sown before their flight, but which the Bulgarians in their absence had harvested, would be returned to them. On their arrival, however, their cattle were taken from them, and the promised half of their crops was refused. They were, therefore, obliged to hire themselves to the Bulgars as hewers of wood and drawers of water—labor for which the Bulgars paid them with their own grain.

A queer hunting scene, and one that provoked much comment, occurred recently at Saltlhill, near Slough, England. A special train from London had brought down fifteen couples of stag hounds, sixty horses, and as many huntsmen. A cart containing an old deer named "Honesty" was next wheeled into position, and the quarry turned loose. "Honesty," who, it appears, had stood the test three or four seasons, and was personally known to the majority of the company, at once made for Burnham Beeches, followed by the whole pack in full cry. Some of the fair weather sportsmen were choked off, and after the first mile or two had been passed over the field became comparatively select. One of the riders broke his collar bone, and another had his head cut open. "Honesty" proceeded on her course to Amersham, and then to Chaneys, near Rickmansworth, where she was finally run down by the dogs. Commenting on the affair a London paper says: "To unearth and pursue a wild animal to death may or may not be legitimate. But to bring out and hound a deer known by appearance to most of those present, is contemptible."

Oats for Colts.

Some oats must be fed to colts to produce good horses; this is more particularly necessary in the early life, while the constitution is being formed—for a considerable time before weaning, and especially at that period and to the end of the year. Beginning with a handful when the colt is a week or two old, it will certainly pay to gradually increase the amount to four or five quarts by the end of the year. After that, if the pastures and hay are first quality, oats are not of the same importance, but should not be withheld entirely. The amount that can be profitably given the second and third years depends on the conditions already mentioned.

Peas and good pea vine hay answer the same purpose in forming healthy bones, muscles, and nerves in growing colts, calves, and lambs that is secured by feeding oats. Clover abounds in albuminoids and bone material. Hence hay made nominally of red top, timothy, blue grass, and orchard grass is improved by a mixture of clover. All kinds of stock are benefited by having a variety of food daily. It is an old maxim, "A change of pasture makes fat calves."

Bonds and Money Lost by Carelessness.

The amount of bonds and money lost by carelessness, says a Washington correspondent, almost exceeds the limits of belief. Repeated instances have been brought to the attention of the Treasury of large losses of notes or bonds by fire and other causes. Only recently a man presented for redemption bonds that would amount to a number of thousands of dollars. He hid them in the earth at the bottom of his smoke house for safe keeping, and forgot where he had placed them. Fall came and he commenced to smoke hams. A fire had been burning a number of days before he remembered that he had placed his bonds there. He extinguished the fire and found the bonds had been completely baked. They could, however, be identified, and new ones were issued for them. Instances have been reported where bonds and notes have been stored for safe keeping in old stoves in the summer and forgotten until after fires had been kindled in the fall. Recently there was presented for payment at the Treasury an old obligation of the District of Columbia for one hundred dollars, the accumulated interest on which amounted to a hundred and twelve dollars. It had been found in an old trunk here. The Treasury officials remember a great number of instances which have come within their observation, and estimate, therefore, that the actual loss of greenbacks by fire and carelessness amounts to $20,000,000.

Horse-Shoes.

A writer in the New England Congregationalist takes up the horse-shoe question, and says:

I have used barefooted horses on the average hard, gravely New England road, at intervals of several months at a time, during an experience of twenty-five years in their ownership. I conclude that the hoof will supply by growth all the wear and wash of a fair day's work on an average country road. What is a fair day's travel for a horse in continuous use? The old Eastern Stage Company said "twelve miles." I have ridden 300 miles on a mail stage route in Utah, Idaho and Oregon several times, when a change of horses was made at intervals of twelve miles, that being considered a fair day's work. The entire line was 700 miles long, and 500 horses and mules were used, all upon twelve miles as the basis of a day's work. Now, then, I believe, from my own experience, that when you give a horse two days' work in one for a week at a time, on a rough, hard road, you will wear his hoofs down to the "quick," and lame the animal. Fierce driving or jerking and pulling over stone pavements will shiver and splinter the hoofs of most horses, if unshod. For a fair day's driving over soft or moderately hard country roads, I should prefer to let my horses go barefooted. On pavements like those in Boston, the average horse (with the average driver) should be shod. Yet, even in Boston, a good horse, with light work, in the hands of a careful driver, would do well enough barefooted.

Domestic.

Perhaps some readers would like to learn the secret of walking erect. When walking, try to attain the habit of carrying the palm of your hand forward, with the little finger next to your body.

To Preserve Eggs.—A pound of lime and one pint of salt to three gallons of water. Put all eggs not wanted for daily use into this brine, and they will keep all the year round, and the whites froth almost as well as fresh eggs.

Potato Biscuit.—Boil mealy potatoes, pare and mash them, put two good-sized ones to a quart of Graham flour, and rub them in as you would shortening; then wet with sweet milk or water, knead well, roll, cut into small biscuit, prick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven.

A cheap pork barrel may be made from coal-oil barrel. Knock one head in, take a bunch of old hay, set fire to it, and throw it into the barrel; let it burn until the staves commence to burn, put it out by turning the barrel upside down, scrape the coals off, and you have a good, sweet barrel.

How To Clean a Nursery Carpet.—Have a pailful of very warm water; throw in a table-spoonful of powdered borax; then, with a scrubbing brush and very little, if any, soap, scrub well the soiled places, rinse with clean, hot water, and rub very dry with a clean, soft cloth. If possible, open the windows, to dry quickly.

To Mend China.—Mix a little lime with the white of an egg; to use it take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time; shave off a quantity of the lime, and mix thoroughly; apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it soon sets and becomes strong. Calcined plaster of Paris will answer in the place of lime.

Bread Pudding.—Soak stale bread, (either Graham or white or germ) until soft, in water or sweet milk; pare and slice tart apples; put a layer of apples into the pudding dish, then a layer of bread until you have as much as you wish; sweeten to taste as you put it in. This can be either steamed or baked. Raisins may be used instead of tart apples, and when well cooked are wholesome.

A good sauce for this pudding can be made of lemons; pare and slice them, cover well with sugar, pour on boiling water, let stand on the stove a few minutes, mash well, and it is ready for use.

Quince Jelly.—Rub the quinces with a cloth until perfectly smooth, cut in small pieces, pack tight in kettle, pour on cold water until level with the fruit, boil very soft; make a three-cornered flannel bag, pour in fruit and hang up to drain, occasionally pressing on the top and sides to make the juice run more freely, taking care not to press hard enough to expel the pulp. There is not so much need of pressing a bag made in this shape, as the weight of the fruit in the larger part causes the juice to flow freely at the point. To a pint of juice add a pint of sugar and boil fifteen minutes, or until it is jelly; pour into tumblers, or bowls, and finish according to general directions. If quinces are scarce, the parings and cores of quinces with good tart apples, boiled and strained as above, make excellent jelly, and the quinces are saved for preserves.

Stable Floors.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, a rural architect of much experience in the Turf, Field and Farm, has hit upon the following plan for improving the construction of stable floors: The floor is made level, fore and aft, but leaving a gentle slope from each of the two sides to the center, or half the width of a stall. The plank are laid crosswise, inclining to the center, leaving an opening between the ends in the center, just wide enough for the urine to drain through into a metal gutter under the floor, which conducts it outside the building to a hogshead or to the manure pit. This prevents it from being absorbed in the bedding, which otherwise, is wet, fetid, and uncomfortable to the horse. The cleanliness of this arrangement of floor is another advantage, as it admits of the animal lying as he always does, where he can, in pasture fields, i. e., with his back up the grade. Then the floor, being always kept dry, makes a good bed for the horse without litter, during the summer months, besides being cooler and freer from the ammonia, which the latter exhales.

On Dirt.

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students: "Don't be afraid of dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon the dirty grease spot on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap; now rub it with a little water and it disappears. It is neither grease, soap, water nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt you see yonder; well, scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Everything like dirt is worthy our notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it; it will separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady, that I saw one of you kissing last night. So after all, you were kissing dirt, particularly if she whitened her face with chalk or fuller's earth; though I may say that rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. Pearl powder I think is made of bismuth, nothing but dirt. Lord Palmerston's fine definition of dirt is 'matter in the wrong place.' Put it in the right place and we cease to think of it as dirt."

Saw Clean Seed.

Were the seeds of our common weeds as large as pumpkin seeds, there would probably be less ignorance manifested concerning the origin of weeds in our gardens and cultivated fields, says the N. E. Farmer. Many people who are considered men of good, sound judgment in ordinary matters, really believe that weeds spring up from the ground without having been planted by the parent weed; that weeds grow without seeds. Well, perhaps they did once, for it is still an open question, which is the first, the plant or the seed, the hen or the egg? but at present, we have no reason to believe that a field that is entirely free from weed seeds, will grow weeds until the seeds are in some way planted there. The fact is, we are too careless in our habits of observation. We look at the outside of things, or at least, on but one side, but we fail to look at a subject in all its details. We sow wheat and clean seed from the same measure, and yet as the wheat is the larger, we look at that only, leaving the clean unnoticed. So we scatter millions of seeds of the wild turnip with our oats and barley, but do not notice it till the yellow blossoms appear in the field. With the excellent machines now made for cleaning grain, there should be no excuse for sowing any other seeds than those we wish should grow. It will often pay to clean a small quantity of grain at considerable expense, for the sake of having something fit to raise seed from. Some of our best farmers grow a small patch of potatoes, or corn, wheat, or other grain, expressly for next year's planting, and in this way improve their varieties from year to year, and the practice may be highly recommended. Now is the time to secure wheat and rye for fall seeding.

Heller.

An impression has prevailed that Robert Heller was only his stage name, says the New York Sun. This his friends deny. He was born in London (some say Canterbury) England, in 1833, and was educated in music at the Royal Academy, in which he won a royal scholarship for musical composition and execution. When a boy, he and a companion named Levi undertook to give an exhibition of magic in a rural town near London. "We had such success," Heller afterward said, "that we had to walk home forty miles." They had a taste for sleight-of-hand tricks, having witnessed the then marvelous performances of Anderson, "the Wizard of the North." Heller then resumed his study of music, and soon afterward he was rewarded by winning a prize for musical composition. The piece which gave him that success is entitled "Storm and Sunshine." It has often been heard by his New York audiences. When nearly of age he visited New York, and under the name and style of Prof. Heller gave sleight-of-hand performances in what was known as Chinese Hall, in Broadway. That was about twenty-five years ago. At that time he pretended (before his audiences) to be unable to speak English well; cleverly assuming the accent and manners of a foreigner. Afterward he performed in Albany and other inland towns. Subsequently he went to Washington, where he found more profitable employment as a music teacher. While here he married one of his pupils, a daughter of a banker named Kleckhoefer. It is said by his friends that although her parents were very angry, yet they were afterward reconciled. Mrs. Heller has been living in Paris with her four children, two boys and two girls. The husband and father visited them last summer, and when he returned gave vivid descriptions of delightful times he had in their company. After quitting Washington he returned to England and did not re-appear in this country until some time subsequent to 1862. He then gave an entertainment, consisting of music, second sight, and sleight-of-hand tricks, all enlivened with a running fire of small jokes substantially the same in character as that which afterward lifted him into fame. Those performances were given in what is now known as Tony Pastor's theatre. After fair success here he gave up his lease to the San Francisco minstrels, and went back to London, where he gave a similar class of entertainments in what is now known as the Folly theare, in Charing Cross. In that vint he discovered that his half-sister, Rose Palmer, had grown to be a very intelligent and attractive young lady, and he determined to make use of her talents as his coadjutor in second-sight performances. Their first venture in company was Australia, where they were very successful. Subsequently they visited India, Van Diemen's Land, Brazil, and all the large cities on the shores of the Mediterranean. He made money everywhere, but spent it generously. His triumphs in the old Globe theatre, in Broadway, which he called "Heller's Wonder theatre," are well remembered. Afterward he fitted up a little theatre in the rear of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and called it "Fifth Avenue Hall." It was his intention ultimately to give another long series of entertainments in that theatre.

The funeral took place in Philadelphia. He is known to have made a will which gives the greater part of what is said to be a considerable fortune to his wife and children in Paris. On Miss Palmer, more widely known as Miss Heller, he settled an annuity.

Oyster Pearls.

According to Mr. Garner, the production of pearls in oysters and other mollusks is caused by the irritation produced by the attacks of the minute entozoon known as Distomæ; and he thinks that by artificial means the abundance of this parasite may be greatly increased. British pearls are obtained mostly from species of Unio, Anodon, and Mytilus, but it is probable that all mollusks, whether bivalve or univalve, with a nacreous lining to the shell, might be made to produce pearls.

Fireless Locomotive.

On the street railway from Rueil to Marly, near Paris, a fireless locomotive has been introduced, which is extremely serviceable for short transits. The system, invented by M. Francq, is based on the fact that water boils at a lower temperature proportionately to the reduction of the atmospheric pressure. Into a reservoir of thin steel are introduced 1,800 litres of water at 300 degrees Fahrenheit; a hermetical covering placed over it. The steam which the water gives off at once fills the superincumbent space and produces a pressure of fifteen atmospheres. As soon as any of the vapor is turned on for moving the machine the pressure is reduced and the water then begins to boil, producing a fresh supply of steam. Of course, that process in of but limited extent, as at the commencement the liquid only contained a certain amount of heat, which is gradually diminished as the reproduction of steam takes place at lower temperatures by the exhaustion of superincumbent pressure. As the amount of pressure required to work the engine is only five atmospheres, a series of valves are so arranged as to prevent a greater amount of force issuing from the reservoir than is necessary, and thus retaining as far as possible the heat originally contained in the water. The driving part of the machinery is nearly identical with that of ordinary locomotives, with a few modifications with the purpose of guarding against the useless waste of heat originally introduced into the reservoir.

Oyster Soup.

Says a writer in the Courier-Journal: In partaking of oyster soup in hotels in the West, a feeling of awe has often crept over me when I contemplated the solitary oyster that generally reposed in the centre of my plate, surrounded, as it were, by an ocean. What, I thought, must be its feelings (if it has feelings) to find itself so isolated? But neither the hotel proprietor nor any of his employees should be blamed for the situation. I have lately ascertained the reason why there is only one oyster in each plate of soup served up in hotels in the West.

I am informed by a friend who has just returned from the East, and who, while there, thoroughly examined the principal industries of New England, that a Connecticut company had been formed, and were doing a very successful business supplying the Western and Southern markets with gum arabic oysters.

This is an invention of a Yankee, and the inventor avers, and the company had satisfactorily demonstrated, that a much more salable oyster can be produced at a less cost than the regular oyster. The process of manufacture is a secret, I am told.

To the buyer, who does not examine every thing he buys, the gum arabic oyster presents much the appearance of the real bivalve. The inventor says that if he satisfies the imagination he does as much good as can be accomplished by the best brands furnished in Baltimore, New York or elsewhere. He claims that for soup his oyster is superior to any other known. Cold water will not produce any effect upon the gum arabic oyster, but when the oyster is boiled, which it has to be when soup is made, the gum arabic oyster disappears, but the soup has greater consistency.

Just here is where the great mind of the inventor gets in its work. If all the oysters should disappear the imagination would not be satisfied. Lest there should be such a catastrophe, a preparation is used (composed largely of caoutchouc) of which he makes about a dozen oysters for each quart of the others. These are thoroughly mixed with the gum arabic oysters, canned, and distributed through the West and South. The solitary oyster which I and others have noticed reposing in our dishes is one of the India rubber kind.

Wonders of the Chinese Pharmacopeia.

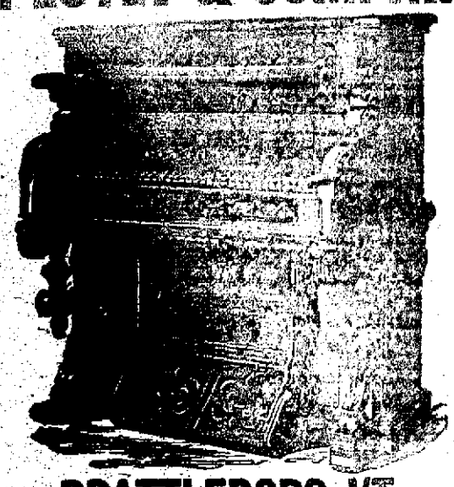
A pretentious dabbler in physic will erect an awning and make a great display with gay flags and pennons, on which are inscribed the marvelous efficacy of the pills and nostrums to be obtained at this impromptu apothecary shop. The horns of a deer are suspended over the doorway or on the walls of drug shops to give token of the things within. And these things are something marvelous, for the Chinese doctor ransacks not only the vegetable kingdom, making use of every variety of bark, leaves, roots and seeds which are in any wise medicinal, but levies taxes, also, to an unlimited extent, upon the animal world in his sedulous attempts to heal the sick. None but the initiated have the least conception of the number and variety of disgusting substances, including all manner of "creeping things that do creep upon the face of the earth," which are commixed and commingled in the syrups and boluses and indescribable concoctions which the Chinese doctor administers to his luckless patients—of syrups, a kettle full at once; of pills, eighty or one hundred for a single dose. The more revolting the mixture is the more efficacious it seems to be considered.

The larva of beetles and other insects are used medicinally to give strength to feeble children; dried toads are taken to give tone to the system; caterpillar syrup is a specific for bronchitis; and for small pox the skins of snakes and scorpions, dried and powdered, are considered efficient remedies. The horns of the rhinoceros, the bones of tigers, the paws of bears, and the wings of bats, all have a place in the Chinese pharmacopœia. The body of the bat eaten is said to prolong life; to partake of the white bat is believed to prolong one's existence beyond that of Methusaleh. A simple remedy, containing well known ingredients, is nothing thought of by a patient, and the doctors seem to be quite of the same mind.

Orange peel, dried, is used in enormous quantities, and seems to be considered a real panacea. Ginseng ranks next in importance, and licorice and rhubarb are highly esteemed in Chinese pharmacy. The water in which the five precious metals have been hastily boiled is a popular remedy for emergencies in a household, such as sudden faintness or slight illness. It seems to take the place of the brandy and camphor so frequently given in foreign households when a sudden exigency arises. The ornaments and pins of gold and silver which adorn a Chinese lady's head are often brought into requisition in preparing this medicinal drink. The Chinese medical men are exceedingly given to the use of caustic medicines and plasters. The blossoms of a certain plant are sometimes placed on the skin and set fire to in order to blister the surface. In rheumatism of the joints a thin slice of ginger root is laid on the joint and a piece of burning moss placed on the ginger to cause irritation of the skin.

It is announced that Lieut. Zubowich will again put his mare Caradoc to a severe test. He has gone to England, where he intends endeavoring to cross the English Channel from Dover to Calais on the animal's back, supported by his swimming apparatus.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,



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The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs IN THE WORLD!

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

In POWER combined with PURITY OF TONE, in DURABILITY and FINISH, these Organs are Unrivaled.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMTEHPORT OMNIBUS LINE

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40am 1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.30. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, Lve..	11.35 a.m	8.30 a.m	
Pelabee.....	11.40 ...	8.36 †...	
Cary's.....	11.42 "	8.40 †...	
Farmers Valley..	11.51	8.50 †...	
Smethport....	12.10	9.10	
Crosby.....	12.16 *...	9.20 *	
Colegrove.....	12.18	9.23 *	
Hamlin.....	12.22*	9.30 *	
Warsaw.....	12.46*	9.50*	
Clermont, Arr...	1.00	7.15	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont, Lve...	1.05 p.m	7.25 a.m	
Warsaw.....	1.15 "	7.35 *	
Hamlin.....	1.46 * ...	7.56 †	
Colegrove.....	1.55	8.00 †...	
Crosby.....	2.00 *	8.04 †	
Smethport.....	2.18	8.20	
Farmers Valley..	2.25	8.42	
Cary's.....	2.36 *	8.7	
Pelabee.....	2.40	8.05	
Larrabee, Arr...	2.50	9.01	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, Superintendent

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ellenger, 8.16; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.35; Arrow, 8.42; Wales, 8.52; Holland, 9.01; Protection, 9.10; Arcade, 9.26; Yorkshire, 9.32; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, 9.58; Ischua, 10.14; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie R'y Junct., 10.41, Olean, 10.48; Weston's, 10.56; Portville, 11.05; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.34; Larrabees, 11.52; Bartwell, 11.59; Turtle Point, 11.42; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.13; Keating, 12.20; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 3:10 p. m.—Fort Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ellenger, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Elma, 4.43; Jamison's, 4.49; Arrow, 4.56; Wales, 5.07; Holland, 5.18; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.50; Machias, 6.00; Franklinville, 6.16; Ischua, 6.30; Hinsdale, 6.49; Erie R'y Junct. 7.03; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.16; Portville, 7.23; State Line, 7.37; Eldred, 7.53; Larrabees, 7.52; Bartwell, 8.00; Turtle Point, 8.13; Port Allegany, 8.26; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 9:42 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.52; Bartwell, 7.00; Larrabees, 7.08; Eldred, 7.15; State Line, 7.28; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 8.00; Erie R'y Junct. 8.05; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.49; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.03; Buffalo, 10.45 a. m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren trains leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m., makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.46; Port Allegany, 2.58; Turtle Point, 3.11; Bartwell, 3.46; Larrabees, 3.53; Eldred, 4.02; State Line, 4.15; Portville, 4.24; Weston's, 4.32; Olean, 4.44; Erie R'y Junct., 4.57; Hinsdale, 5.08; Ischua, 5.18; Franklinville, 5.37; Machias, 5.56; Yorkshire, 6.04; Arcade, 6.13; Protection, 6.27; Holland, 6.39; Wales, 6.50; Aurora, 6.57; Jamison's, 7.10; Elma, 7.15; Springbrook, 7.23; Ellenger, 7.38; Buffalo, 8.20 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train, leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11.55 p.m
" " "	Warren	4.35 p.m
" " "	Irvineton	5.10 p.m
" " "	Corry	6.10 p.m
" " arr. at Erie		7.40 p.m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield		7.10 a.m
" " "	Warren	7.45 a.m
" " "	Irvineton	9.00 a.m
" " "	Corry	9.55 a.m
" " arr. at Erie		10.30 a.m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.30 a.m
" " "	Corry	1.55 p.m
" " "	Irvineton	2.30 p.m
" " "	Warren	3.25 p.m
" " arr. at Philadelphia		7.40 a.m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie		4.10 p.m
" " "	Corry	6.10 p.m
" " "	Irvineton	7.10 p.m
" " "	Warren	7.55 p.m
" " arr. at Sheffield		9.00 p.m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. R. & R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & C. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie in Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

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12	"	1000.
6	R. P. Empire.	$150.
8	"	210.
8	"	230.

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Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Curry combs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Rod, Pinking, Wafle and Tyers, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Rasters, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Sauspeans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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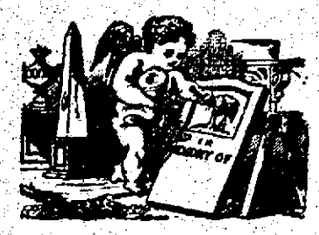

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